

JPRS 76985

11 December 1980

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 147



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Arab Summit To Take Place on 25 November (XINHUA, 20, 23 Nov 80)	1
Summit Will Open 25 November Taking Place on Schedule	
Canadian Premier Meets Arab Leaders (XINHUA, 25 Nov 80)	3
Omani-Built Dhow Sets Sail for Voyage to China (XINHUA, 23 Nov 80)	4
Pakistan Supports UN Resolution on Afghanistan (XINHUA, 21 Nov 80)	5
UK Spokesman on Defense Policy (XINHUA, 25 Nov 80)	6
Britain Reduces Minimum Lending Rate (XINHUA, 25 Nov 80)	7
Mrs Thatcher Rejects Unilateral Disarmament (XINHUA, 21 Nov 80)	8
Purges Carried Out in Turkish Government (XINHUA, 24 Nov 80).....	9
Australia's Street Completes Philippines Visit (XINHUA, 18 Nov 80)	10
Australian Foreign Minister Tours Thai-Kampuchean Border (XINHUA, 20 Nov 80)	11

Beijing Commemorates Birth Centenaries of Romanian Literary Figures	
(XINHUA, 20 Nov 80)	12
Yugoslav Foreign Minister Visits Bulgaria	
(XINHUA, 21 Nov 80)	13
Briefs	
British Pergamon Press	14
Theater Troupe's Return	14
Italian Film 'Marco Polo'	14
Herbal Medicine Meeting	15
Acrobats' New York Finale	15
USSR To Compensate Canada	15
Western Nations' Steel Output Drops	15
West Increases Naval Presence	16
Queen Elizabeth II Visits EEC	16
Queen Elizabeth Reaffirms Commitment	16
U.S.-European Relations	17
Detente Seen as Decoy	17
Aegean Naval Exercise Held	17
Albania, Greece Discuss Relations	17
Latin American-U.S. Relations	18
Soviet Bases Concern Japan	18
Explosion Victims Receive Relief	18
SRV Seizes Kampuchean Paddy	18
Kampuchean Delegation Ends Visit	19
Kampuchea Forces Attack SRV Strongholds	19
Kampuchean Guerrillas Attack SRV Strongholds	19
Chinese Ensemble Performs in Romania	19
Siad Comments on U.S. Bases	20
Majlis Speaker's Remarks on Hostages	20
Iranian President Addresses Rally	20
Iran, Iraq Urged to Cease-Fire	20
Pakistan Committed to Normalization	21
Algeria's Intermediaries Return Home	21

PARTY AND STATE

Developing Literature, Arts To Serve Four Modernizations Urged	
(Ma Feng; FENSHUI, 15 May 80)	22
Not Employing Talented People Properly Said Intolerable	
(Fang Ge; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 28 Aug 80)	37
Rectification, Reform, Keeping in Touch With Reality Urged	
(Huang Jinrui, et al; GUANGZHOU RIBAO, 25 Aug 80)	39

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Rapprochement Between China, the West Discussed (Editorial, G. De Briganti; DEFENSE INTERARMEEES, Oct 80)	41
Underground Shelters, Civil Defense (DEFENSE INTERARMEEES, Oct 80)	43
Beijing Garrison's Third Infantry Division (Giovanni de Griganti; DEFENSE INTERARMEEES, Oct 80)	45
'Ba Yi Radio' Raps Indictment Against Former PLA Leaders (Ba Yi Radio, 24 Nov 80)	59

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Discussion of Population Problems, Solutions (Wu Peidan, et al.; FUDAN XUEPAO [FUDAN JOURNAL], Jul 80)	61
Arguments Against One-Child Family Refuted (GUANGMING RIBAO, 27 Sep 80; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 4 Oct 80)	70
Imbalance Between Sexes Aging Population	
Marriage Laws Urged for Protecting Health of Nation (Wu Min; BEIJING WANBAO, 17 Sep 80)	72

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARAB SUMMIT TO TAKE PLACE ON 25 NOVEMBER

Summit Will Open 25 November

OW201004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0939 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--The 11th Arab Summit Conference, scheduled to begin here next Tuesday, will be held as planned, declared Jordan's Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim in a statement issued at the end of the meeting of a seven-member committee of Arab foreign ministers last night.

Al-Qasim who is also chairman of the preparatory committee, said the seven-member committee would draft a "working programme" which would serve as a "continuation and affirmation" of the basic principles and resolutions adopted at the Baghdad and Tunis summits in 1978 and 1979. He said this draft would also "take into consideration developing some of these principles for the sake of national interests and in line with changing conditions."

Al-Qasim expressed satisfaction with the "successful" work of the seven-member committee made up of representatives from Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The main draft recommendations to be submitted to the foreign ministers conference deal with a comprehensive strategy for confronting the Zionist enemy in the next phase. The foreign ministers are expected to approve the recommendations and submit them to the summit convening in Amman's Royal Cultural Centre on 25 November.

Taking Place on Schedule

OW230813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--The 11th Arab Summit Conference will take place here on 25 November as scheduled, declared the Arab foreign ministers conference which closed here today.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam walked out of the closing session after it rejected a Syrian proposal for a postponement of the summit. He told reporters before leaving for Damascus that his country would not attend the summit.

Foreign minister of South Yemen Salim Salih told XINHUA this morning, "We take a common stand with the steadfastness countries." So far there was no immediate confirmation of the position of Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Jordanian foreign minister and chairman of the conference Marwan al-Qasim stressed in his closing speech the importance of Arab unity and Arab united stand. He said, "Our people will not allow themselves to fall into the whirlpool of split again." "We will continue the process of Arab unity at all costs" and "strictly adhere to national principles."

Secretary-general of the Arab League Chadli Klibi also spoke at the closing session.

Three documents were adopted by all the foreign ministers including that of Syria at yesterday's closed door meeting. They are the joint Arab action programme, the Arab economic strategy and amendments to the Arab League charter. The documents will be submitted to the summit for discussion and approval.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CANADIAN PREMIER MEETS ARAB LEADERS

OW250732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Ottawa, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau flew back here tonight after his nine-day official visit to Saudi Arabia, the Yemen Arab Republic, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

Trudeau's trip was said to have centered on the north-south dialogue, international economic problems, the Middle East crisis and preparations for the seven-nation summit of major industrialized countries in Ottawa next July.

It was reported that during his official 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia, the Canadian prime minister had a series of meetings with Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Yamani, Planning Minister Shaykh Hisham Nazir and Finance Minister Shaykh Muhammad al-Khayl, Mad al-Khail, mainly to discuss cooperation in the petroleum field.

Trudeau had a one-hour-and-half talk with Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat last Saturday. After the meeting, President al-Sadat said Canada and Prime Minister Trudeau have "a very important role to play" in the Middle East peace process. Briefing reporters, Trudeau said Canada will continue to oppose Israeli settlement of the West Bank and the annexation of Jerusalem, and to support a UN call for withdrawal from the occupied territories. "We are convinced that peace cannot come without a solution to the Palestinian problem, and that solution includes a territorial arrangement, especially the West Bank and Gaza," he noted.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OMANI-BUILT DHOW SETS SAIL FOR VOYAGE TO CHINA

OW231556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--The Omani dhow "Sohar," today left the naval base in Muscat, on a modern Sinbad voyage to China, according to a report from Muscat.

Omani Minister of National Heritage and Culture H.H. Faysal ibn 'Ali ibn Faysal al Bu Sa'id presided over the seeing-off ceremony.

At the ceremony, both Minister Al Bu Sa'id and Chinese Deputy Minister of Culture Situ Huimin praised the development of friendship between the two countries and wished the "Sohar" success.

A Chinese Government delegation headed by Deputy Minister Situ Huimin arrived in Muscat yesterday specially for the occasion.

Present on the occasion were personal advisor to His Majesty Qabus ibn Sa'id al Bu Sa'id and Governor of Muscat H.H. Thuwaini ibn Shihab, Vice-Prime Ministers Fahar ibn Taymur al Bu Sa'id and Fahd ibn Mahmud al Bu Sa'id, members of the royal family, ministers and diplomatic envoys here.

Chinese Ambassador Yuan Lulin was also present on the occasion.

The "Sohar" spread sail to follow the travels of Sinbad, the famous navigator of more than 1,000 years ago, on a 6,000-mile journey to China. The replica of the Sinbad voyage sponsored by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id al Bu Sa'id and his government is a historic exchange of culture between Oman and China.

This Sinbad voyage is also part of the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of Oman's national day.

The dhow was made of special timber from the Malabar coast of India. It is 87.6 feet long and 21 feet wide, and has a crew of 20.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN SUPPORTS UN RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

OW210258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] United Nations, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--Pakistan was gratified with the response of the international community to the Afghanistan crisis, said Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi at a press conference here this afternoon, commenting on the just-adopted UN resolution on Afghanistan.

The UN General Assembly this morning adopted, by an overwhelming vote of 111 to 22, a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan. The resolution was sponsored by Pakistan and 41 other nations.

Shahi said, "The vote speaks for itself. The international community has, of course, decisively and emphatically expressed its will concerning the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan."

"It has done so by calling for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet military forces from Afghanistan, and respect for the right of the people of Afghanistan to independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status," he added.

He declared that Pakistan attached great importance to the essentially constructive nature of the resolution.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UK SPOKESMAN ON DEFENSE POLICY

OW250746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] London, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--The Atlantic Alliance and the European Community are the bases of Britain's defence policy and a credible defence is the only guarantee of its security.

These remarks were made here today by Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal and government spokesman on foreign affairs in the House of Commons during a parliamentary debate on defence and foreign affairs.

He said the government had to operate in the real world and the Atlantic Alliance and the European Community were the indispensable framework within which successive governments had organized defence and promotion of the country's national interests. "We have no doubt about their value and we shall work to strengthen them," he stressed.

He regarded it a fundamental duty for Britain to take, together with its allies, necessary measures to maintain a credible defence. There was no need to speculate why the Soviet Union had built up military strength far in excess of its own defence requirements--its "aggressive and subversive" policies could not be ignored," he added.

Challenging the opposition Labour Party to clarify its defence policies, he said that the Labour Party's stand of giving up nuclear weapons and sending cruise missiles back to America did not provide a basis for a defence policy in the 1980s. Now was not the time to retreat into a shell. British interests demanded Britain should be a respected and reliable ally, strong enough to help, he stated.

The conservative government, he declared, remains deeply committed to pursuing arms control. But this could not be negotiated from weakness. The government believed that adequate strength was indispensable to survival. Sir Ian Gilmour once again denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and a return of Afghanistan's non-aligned status.

He also warned the Soviet Union to keep out of Polish affairs. "The Polish people must be allowed to work out their own destiny," he pointed out.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRITAIN REDUCES MINIMUM LENDING RATE

OW251328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] London, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--The British Government today reduced the minimum lending rate (MLR) from 16 percent to 14 percent and cut the next year's public spending by more than one billion pounds, announced Sir Geoffrey Howe, chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today.

The 2 percent reduction in MLR came after an unprecedented outburst of resentment from the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), an organization of the country's industrialists, who complained that the near-record interest rate was crippling industry and aggravating recession. CBI leaders met Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher not long ago, urging her to change the government's economic policies.

The conservative government raised MLR to a record level of 17 percent last November. It was lowered to 16 percent last July, but it was still regarded as too high and has brought damaging effects to the country's industrial production and trade. The purpose of the 2 percent reduction in MLR is to get the government's economic strategy back on course, the chancellor of the Exchequer added.

Sir Geoffrey admitted that both government borrowing and the growth in money supply would be greater this year than expected. It was against this background that the government had to make further cuts in public spending next year so as to meet its monetary targets.

This is the fifth time this government has cut public spending since it took office in May last year. The new cuts, totalling more than one billion sterling, include 200 million pounds less to be spent on defence. This means that defence expenditure is now expected to grow by some 2.5 percent both this year and the next, slightly lower than the 3 percent target as NATO has required its member states to achieve. The other cuts are likely to fall on housing, education and local services.

The new economic measures of the government were violently attacked by the Labour opposition in parliament today. Denis Healey, finance spokesman of the shadow cabinet, said that the government was driving the country further into recession.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MRS THATCHER REJECTS UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT

OW210756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] London, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher today denounced the stand for unilateral disarmament as dangerous and reiterated that her government would maintain Britain's contribution to NATO despite economic difficulties.

She sneered at those who think that mere eloquence or earnestness or example will win concessions or respect from the Russians. "They will not. Such delusions are dangerous," she pointed out.

Replying in the House of Commons debate after the queen had opened the new session of parliament, Mrs Thatcher said: "If we disarm unilaterally or renege on our defence commitments, the security of the West as a whole would be undermined. We should be powerless to resist pressure in time of peace and virtually defenceless in time of war."

She declared that the government would stick to its decisions on the question of nuclear weapons. Though anxious to reach agreement on arms control measures, it intended to approach any necessary negotiations as an equal partner, not as a supplicant, she said.

The prime minister made it clear that despite the economic difficulties, her government would achieve or come very close to the target of three percent rise in defence spending in each of its first 2 years in office and it would continue to increase defence expenditure in the coming years. She asked those who considered this as too ambitious "to look again at the growth in the Warsaw Pact's military expenditure in the last decade and ponder the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

Underlying her view that the security of Europe was indissoluble from that of North America, Mrs Thatcher welcomed U.S. President-elect Reagan's statement that he attached the highest priority to the maintenance of a confident and powerful alliance.

The prime minister also stressed once again the importance of Britain staying in the European community. She said: "If this country walked out of Europe, its trade, of which more than 40 percent was with other members of the community, would suffer, its economy would be damaged, and its international effectiveness would be diminished."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PURGES CARRIED OUT IN TURKISH GOVERNMENT

OW241240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Ankara, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--One hundred and sixty-nine civil servants in various departments of the Turkish Government have been dismissed and 20 others transferred to posts outside Ankara, according to press reports here today, quoting an announcement of the Ankara Martial Law Command.

The announcement said that the employees involved had "supported or engaged in illegal acts and made use of state resources in such acts."

This is the first purge in government departments following the 12 September military takeover in Turkey.

According to the weekly "BRIEFING" published here today, prime minister of the new Turkish Government Bulent Ulusu had instructed all government departments to examine the files of all extremists, especially those suspected of having played a key role as planners in acts of political violence.

The weekly reported, "Along with this 'cleaning operation,' there will be major reshuffles at the top echelons of several state economic enterprises and state-controlled companies."

The weekly also said, "Personnel re-organization is not confined to home only. There will also be a reshuffle of Turkey's representatives abroad. Diplomats, press attaches, commercial counsellors who have been identified with this or that extremist cause will be replaced by non-politicised and more able men and women."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUSTRALIA'S STREET COMPLETES PHILIPPINES VISIT

OW181536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Manila, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street said here this afternoon that his current visit to the ASEAN countries, less than 2 weeks after his taking over the post, "indicates the high priority Australia places on its relations with the countries of ASEAN."

Speaking to newsmen at the airport before his departure for Thailand, Street said there is a consensus on the Indo-Chinese question between Australia and the ASEAN "because the United Nations resolution which was sponsored by the ASEAN countries was also co-sponsored by Australia. So there is a very high degree of common interest there." He added: "Australia was going to act in consultation and in concert with the ASEAN countries."

He reiterated that Australia's derecognition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government "in no circumstances indicates a move on Australia's intention to recognize the Heng Samrin regime. That was not our intention, not at all."

Asked about Australia's stand with the Manila Pact, he said: "The Manila Pact remains. It is still valid. As I understand, SEATO has been dissolved but this does not invalidate the Manila Pact."

Street arrived here on 15 November after visits to Malaysia and Indonesia. During his stay here, he called on President Marcos and met with some ministers and high-ranking officials of the government. He said that their discussions covered a variety of topics including the situation in Indo-China, bilateral trade and the Australian development assistance program in the country. "Australia and the Philippines shared a common concern for the economic progress, stability and security of the Southeast Asian region," he said, adding that through the visit he had been encouraged to find that Australia's relations with the Philippines were "soundly based, in good shape and moving ahead in most fields."

After meeting Street, President Marcos expressed satisfaction over the growth of closer relations between ASEAN and Australia. "Personally, I am very happy about the developments in the last few years as relations between ASEAN and Australia have moved forward for our mutual benefit," he said.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TOURS THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

OW201916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bangkok, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--Australia "would want to act in concert with our ASEAN friends" and to "maintain as close as possible contact with Thailand" in carrying out the UN resolution on Kampuchea, stated Anthony Austin Street, the newly-appointed foreign minister of Australia, at the airport here today after an official visit to Thailand.

He said that "Australia was the co-sponsor with ASEAN in the UN resolution" and that he had been "most impressed by the substantial efforts being made by the ASEAN countries in putting the resolution into practice."

He told newsmen that he had full discussions with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila over the realm of activities for the next step following the passing of the UN resolution on Kampuchea. They also touched on world affairs and bilateral cooperation.

When asked by XINHUA about his impressions on his Thai-Kampuchean border inspection, the foreign minister said: "My first impression is the great personal sufferings in the hardships of the Kampuchean refugees for a long period. Secondly, I have been deeply impressed by the big contributions made by the Thai Government in dealing with the problem. Thirdly, a good job has been done by the international and volunteer agencies for the refugees."

Upon his arrival in Bangkok from Manila on 18 November, Street spoke about his two main purposes of the visit to ASEAN countries: "The first is to indicate the importance which Australia attaches to the relations with ASEAN nations. The second is to get to know my counterparts in ASEAN countries and to seek their views and perceptions of the issues facing the region, the ASEAN countries in particular."

This is his first official trip abroad as foreign minister since he assumed office following the Australian elections last month.

CSO: 4020

BEIJING COMMEMORATES BIRTH CENTENARIES OF ROMANIAN LITERARY FIGURES

OW201937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--The birth centenaries of the great Romanian writer, Mihail Sadoveanu, and Romanian poet, Tudor Arghezi were commemorated at a rally attended by people from all walks of life here today.

Following the liberation of Romania in 1944 both Mihail Sadoveanu was honoured with state prize and Tudor Arghezi the title of "Socialist Labour Hero."

During today's rally two eminent Chinese writers gave accounts of the work of the Romanian cultural giants.

Chinese writer Chen Huangmei pointed out that in a literary career spanning half a century Sadoveanu had created a heritage of over 120 works for later generations.

Sadoveanu's works, Chen Huangmei said, both reflected the sufferings of the exploited and oppressed people, and eulogized the natural senery and industrious and brave people of Romania. "Mihail Sadoveanu will always be remembered with love and praise by the people," Chen Huangmei declared.

Chinese poet Zang Kejia referred to the numerous satires and political essays assailing the reactionary ruling class written by Tudor Arghezi. In particular, following Romania's liberation in 1944, he had published two poems: "1907" eulogizing the peasant uprising in Romania in 1907, and "Song in Praise of Man" extolling man's love of labour and his wisdom.

Zang Kejia noted that Arghezi had written 76 volumes of poems and prose as well as translations.

Mr Romulus Ioan Budura, the Romanian minister-counsellor, told the rally that the commemoration of the two great Romanian writers was being held as the Romanian prime minister was about to pay an official visit to China. Today's commemoration, he said, deepened the mutual understanding and respect of the peoples of the two countries for each other.

The commemoration was jointly sponsored by the Federation of Literary and Art Circles of China, the Chinese Writers Association, the China-Romania Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Chu Tunan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and the Romanian ambassador, Mr Florea Dumitrescu, were present on the occasion.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS BULGARIA

OW210901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec paid a friendly and official visit to Bulgaria from 17 to 20 November, according to the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency.

During his stay here J. Vrhovec had talks with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov on bilateral relations and international situations.

A joint communique issued at the end of his visit says that the two sides are willing to further expand and strengthen cooperation in the domains of politics, economy, press, culture, science, education and tourism. Residents in border areas are encouraged to enhance cooperation and contact, because "such cooperation is in the interest of closer relations between the two countries," the communique says.

It says that the two sides expounded their stands on outstanding issues in their bilateral relations and expressed readiness to continue constructive dialogues to seek means to resolve them.

During discussion of international problems, the joint communique says, the two sides maintained that good neighbourly and cooperative ties among the Balkan countries are in the long-term interest of all countries in the region. The governments of the two countries will contribute to the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among states in the region.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BRITISH PERGAMON PRESS--Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--An exhibition of scientific and technical books and journals published by the British Pergamon Press opened at the China Art Gallery here this afternoon. The exhibition is sponsored by the China National Publications Import Corporation. The Pergamon Press is one of the world's leading scientific, technical and educational publishers. The exhibition has on display 1,100 titles and journals published by the press. They cover engineering and materials science, energy sources and technology, life sciences, medical sciences, agriculture, physical sciences, chemistry and chemical engineering, physics, mathematics, earth and environmental sciences, social and behavioural sciences, psychology, economics and management, education and language and other titles of general interest. After the exhibition ends in Beijing on 24 November it will be shown in Wuhan, Chengdu, Changsha and Lanzhou. [Text] [OW161938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 15 Nov 80]

THEATER TROUPE'S RETURN--Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--Friendship and knowledge were the two most valuable results scored by the Beijing People's Art Theatre during its 2-month performance tour of Europe. So said Xia Chun, leader of the tour, and Yu Shizhi, who starred in Lao She's play "Tea House" during an interview with XINHUA here today. The theatre group returned from Europe Thursday afternoon. Both Xia Chun and Yu Shizhi expressed the hope that the national theatre Manhamme and Comediere France would take part in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Beijing People's Art Theatre in China in 1982. During their 50-day European tour with Lao She's play "Tea House," the theatre visited 15 cities in the above three countries where they gave a total of 25 performances. Xia Chun said that modern drama had become a new channel for cultural exchange between China and other countries. He said he would ask the Ministry of Culture to send more drama troupes abroad to promote cultural exchange with still more countries. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 15 Nov 80]

ITALIAN FILM 'MARCO POLO'--Venice, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--The production of the full-length film "Marco Polo" started here, the native place of the mediaeval Italian emissary Marco Polo, today. Head of the Chinese movie delegation and well-known actor Xie Tieli attended the inaugural ceremony and told the correspondents, "The Chinese and Italian peoples have long established close and friendly relations." He described Marco Polo as the pioneer of friendly contacts between the two peoples and stressed the importance of producing this film. At a reception yesterday, the mayor of Venice, Mario Rigo, hailed the friendship between the Chinese and Italian peoples. He said that he was proud of the production of a film on Marco Polo, forerunner of the Venetian people. He expressed the hope that

the friendship between Italy and China as established by Marco Polo will gain new strength. The film is produced by Station Number One of the Italian Radio-Television Corporation and an Italian movie company with the cooperation of China, the United States and Japan. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 1' Nov 80]

HERBAL MEDICINE MEETING--Tianjin, 9 Nov (XINHUA)--A 5-day inter-regional meeting sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) to discuss the standardization and use of medicinal plants closed here yesterday, after adopting a proposal to the WHO on that question. Fifteen papers were read at the meeting. Professor Xiao Peigen from the Institute of Pharmacology of the Chinese Academy of Medical Science reported on China's experience in the use of herbal medicine. After comparing the pharmacopoeias of three countries, Professor Lou Zhicen submitted to the meeting a new scheme for controlling the quality of herbal medicine. Swiss representative O. Sticher made a proposal on how to promote and organize further research in herbal medicine. During their stay in Tianjin, representatives from 14 countries visited an institute of pharmacology, a hospital and a herbal medicine workshop. They will make a tour of Beijing from 9 to 11 November. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 9 Nov 80]

ACROBATS' NEW YORK FINALE--New York, 17 Nov (XINHUA)--The Guangdong Acrobatic Troupe of China concluded its performance tour of New York and left here for Rochester today. The 14 shows of the Chinese troupe, which ran from 4 to 16 November at New York's magnificent Radio City Music Hall, attracted nearly 50,000 spectators. Newspapers here described the performance of the Chinese artists as "fantastic, magic and wonderful." The Guangdong Acrobatic Troupe arrived here on 3 November. It will visit Pittsburg, Dayton, San Francisco and Long Beach (California) before going home. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 17 Nov 80]

USSR TO COMPENSATE CANADA--Ottawa, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union will pay Canada 3 million Canadian dollars for damage caused by the crash of a Soviet satellite over the northwest territories in 1978, announced Canadian External Affairs Minister Marc MacGuigan here yesterday. The agreement must be approved by both governments, but this was considered a formality, he said. The nuclear-powered Soviet satellite Cosmos 954 crashed over the northwest territories on 24 January 1978. The total cost for cleaning up the radioactive debris has been estimated at 14-million Canadian dollars. Canada has submitted a bill to the Soviet authorities claiming 6 million Canadian dollars for damages and costs. [Text] [OW070742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 23 Nov 80]

WESTERN NATIONS' STEEL OUTPUT DROPS--Tokyo, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--Gross steel output by the Western countries from January to September this year stood at 354 million tons, down 6.5 percent from the same period of last year. Yearly output is expected to slump by 7.2 percent, according to statistics compiled by the Japanese Federation of Steel Makers. The output of the United States in the said period totalled 73.7 million tons, a 22.6 percent decrease as compared with the period of last year. The yearly output is estimated at 96 million tons, lower than Japan's for the first time. The poorest performance was reported in the nine European Common Market nations this year. Their yearly output is expected to reach only 128 million tons, down 8.3 percent from last year's figure. This year's output for other Western nations except Spain will reduce by 1.2 percent to 33.3 million tons. [Text] [OW250725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 25 Nov 80]

WEST INCREASES NAVAL PRESENCE--Canberra, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--The United States, France and Britain have reinforced their naval presence in the northwest Indian Ocean in readiness to break any blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, the gateway to the oil-rich Persian Gulf, an Australian correspondent reported in the newspaper "AGE" today. The correspondent, Michael Richardson, who had visited Oman recently wrote that in the past month France had sent a missile-armed frigate, a corvette and four minesweepers to join the 12 French warships already in the area. A flotilla of six ships will take over from four British naval vessels at present stationed off the coast of Oman, he added. Richardson said that the U.S. has about 35 ships in, or close to, the Persian Gulf, including two aircraft carriers with minesweeping helicopters and jet fighters, and several missile-armed cruisers. He revealed that both Britain and the United States have recently negotiated agreements with Oman to resupply their Indian Ocean fleets from Omani ports and airbases. [Text] [OW191510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 19 Nov 80]

QUEEN ELIZABETH II VISITS EEC--Brussels, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom and Duke of Edinburgh visited the European Community Commission today. This is the first visit of the British queen to the commission since the United Kingdom joined the European communities 8 years ago. The queen was warmly welcomed by Mr R. Jenkins, president of the commission. In a speech in reply to the warm welcome expressed by Mr Jenkins, the queen said: "The foundation of the community will surely prove to be a turning point in the history of our continent." She added that "coming together in the way has given countries a weight in the world." [As received] And she wished the community a further enlargement. Newspapers here pointed out that the British queen's visit has a positive significance in enlisting greater support for British membership of the community. In the views of observers here, the present British Government would like to see a more active role of the community in world affairs, and of the NATO European members in strengthening that organisation's political and military influence. Symbolic of this attitude, the queen will also take time off to visit NATO headquarters tomorrow. Queen Elizabeth II and her party arrived here yesterday to pay a private visit to Belgium to mark the country's 150th anniversary. [Text] [OW250118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 25 Nov 80]

QUEEN ELIZABETH REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT--London, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--The British Government attaches great importance to defence and contributing fully to the North Atlantic Alliance as it believes that the best hope of lasting peace lies the effective maintenance of Western security, Queen Elizabeth II declared here today. Addressing the opening meeting of the Parliament, the queen said that Britain will continue to press for the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and for a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people. It will also seek more stable East-West relations. It views with great concern the conflict between Iran and Iraq and will continue to work with other governments for an end of the hostilities. The queen reaffirms Britain's strong commitment to the European Community. It looks forward to the accession of Greece on 1 January next year and the prospects of further enlargement, she said. On domestic issues, she said, "The need to bring down the rate of inflation and create conditions for a sustainable growth of output and employment remains the prime concern of my government." The queen promised help for the unemployed, which has reached the record high of over 2 million. She said that the government "will proceed urgently with an expanded programme of employment and training measures for the unemployed, particularly the young." [Text] [OW202012 Beijing XINHUA in English 2001 GMT 20 Nov 80]

U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS--Paris, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--The United States and Europe "should understand each other and follow a policy of solidarity and consultation," said French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet over the French television TF1 today. He said that after the investiture of President Ronald Reagan, "a stronger America, more assured of itself, will therefore become a stronger ally for us and treat Europe as an equal partner." The French foreign minister expressed satisfaction over the good French-German relations. "No one would doubt that the construction of Europe is first of all founded on this tandem," he said. On the situation in Poland, he said that "France desires to help Poland." He called for "helping the Poles to resolve by their own means a very serious crisis." [Text] [OW251302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 25 Nov 80]

DETENTE SEEN AS DECOY--Brussels, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--"It is not the Madrid Conference that changed our views. We always, and particularly now, maintain that detente is a decoy," wrote the Belgian paper "LA DERNIERE HEURE" in an article today. The article pointed out that "the Soviet Union can put its signatures on anything, since its signature is always meaningless." "When people are talking a great deal about detente, half of Europe is kept under bondage, the Red Army is carrying out a genocide in Afghanistan, the Cubans are running amuck in black Africa and Soviet missiles are trained on our cities, while we are incapable of organizing an effective counterattack," the article said. The author of the article also noted that "if Europe is far-sighted and conscious of the importance of its own security, it then should discard the nonsensical talk about detente but instead work, through the Atlantic Alliance, for organizing its own strength so as to be on guard against Soviet imperialism." [Text] [OW241851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 24 Nov 80]

AEGEAN NAVAL EXERCISE HELD--Athens, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Naval forces from Greece, France and Italy began their joint naval exercise in the Aegean Sea midnight yesterday. Commanded by the Greek fleet Rear Admiral Deyannis, the large-scale exercise is participated in by Greek submarines, naval helicopters, fleet cooperation aircraft, auxiliary rocket launches, air force planes, together with air and naval units from France and Italy. The aim of the exercise is said to be to train personnel in various types of naval operations and to further develop cooperation among allied forces. As part of the exercise, naval units of France and Italy will visit Milos and Kavalla, Greece. [Text] [OW241512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 80]

ALBANIA, GREECE DISCUSS RELATIONS--Athens, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--The visiting Albanian minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, conferred with Greek Minister of Commerce Kalantzakos yesterday on the development of bilateral economic relations and trade. They discussed the abolition of the present "clearing" system of exchanges by 1 January 1981, dictated by Greece's entry into the EEC. By that time the accounts will be settled and all transactions will be conducted in free currency. The two ministers noted the considerable increases in the bilateral trade and affirmed the possibilities for further development and diversification of trade. The trade between Greece and Albania is expected to reach 60 million U.S. dollars. The two ministers also signed a protocol for regular meetings between the officials of the two governments at least once a year to review progress in bilateral economic relations and discuss ways of advancing them. [Text] [OW201801 Beijing XINHUA in English 1658 GMT 20 Nov 80]

LATIN AMERICAN-U.S. RELATIONS--Bogota, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--"Latin America should take the initiative and present a common position to the new administration of President-elect Ronald Reagan," Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), said here yesterday. He pointed out that a consultative meeting, now under preparation by SELA, on economic relations with the United States was important, because this would be the first time that Latin America puts forward a common proposal on its own initiative. Alzamora made the remarks at the end of his 2-day official visit to Colombia. He said that Latin America should let its voice be heard in multilateral dialogues, so as to enjoy the right of airing its own views and critical opinions. This entails political support from all governments, he added. [Text] [OW211654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 21 Nov 80]

SOVIET BASES CONCERN JAPAN--Tokyo, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Japanese Defence Agency disclosed yesterday that the Soviet Union has so strengthened its military bases in Vietnam as to make them fit for its use for a long time to come. A wharf has been built in Cam Ranh Bay to accommodate nuclear submarines and facilities installed to increase the ability of providing supplies for warships. This poses a new threat to Japan, the Defence Agency said. Reporting this, the Japanese newspaper S'NKEI SHIMBUN said today that this is the first time Defence Agency officials have stated that a wharf has been built for nuclear submarines in Cam Ranh Bay. The new wharf, Defence Agency sources believed, will make an important base for nuclear submarines of the Soviet Pacific fleet in their activities in the southwestern and central Pacific. Defence Agency sources also revealed that Da Nang has been expanded to become an electronic intelligence base capable of intercepting radio traffic over the entire South China Sea and keeping close watch on the movements of the Subic-based U.S. seventh fleet. The paper said that since the South China Sea is the artery of Japan's maritime transport, the presence of Soviet "home ports" in the region and the frequenting of them by Soviet surface and submarine vessels pose a new threat to Japan. [Text] [OW221224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 22 Nov 80]

EXPLOSION VICTIMS RECEIVE RELIEF--Bangkok, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--Government relief is being given to victims of the explosion in the anti-tank rocket factory here last Sunday, according to press reports. The Thai army headquarters set up a relief center immediately after the explosion to provide shelter and relief for victims. They were given money, food, clothes and other daily necessities. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday presided at a memorial service for those killed in the explosion. After attending a religious ceremony for servicemen killed in the explosion, Thai deputy prime minister and supreme commander of the armed forces General Soem Na Nakhon told newsmen yesterday that Sunday's explosion would not reduce alertness in the defence of the border and the government was going to build a new munition factory outside the city of Bangkok. [Text] [OW181308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 18 Nov 80]

SRV SEIZES KAMPUCHEAN PADDY--Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--The Hanoi authorities recently sent several batches of Vietnamese to seize paddy from Kampucheans in Takeo and Kompong Cham Provinces, Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast today. On 7 November, the radio said, Vietnamese in five trucks crossed the border into Rumdeng commune in Kirivong district of Takeo Province. Using sickles and a harvester, these intruders gathered and loaded all the paddy on the trucks while many Vietnamese soldiers stood sentry to ward off the indignant Kampucheans.

The radio also reported that on 5 November Kampucheans in Taluong village of Memot district, Kompong Cham Province, were forced by Vietnamese soldiers to move to places around Vietnamese strongholds. No sooner had they left their homes than their paddy in the field was looted by the invaders. [Text] [OW250742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 25 Nov 80]

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--Madrid, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean delegation left Barcelona for Paris Sunday after a week-long friendship visit to Spain. The delegation was headed by Thiounn Mumm, president of the National Committee of Sciences and Technics. During its stay here, the delegation met the president of the Spanish Senate, the presidents of the committees of external affairs of both houses and the mayor of Madrid. The Committee of External Affairs of the Senate held a special news briefing, inviting the delegation to give a talk on the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and the situation in the whole of Indochina. The Kampuchean guests also met leaders of major Spanish political parties and other people of all circles and spoke on various occasions about the situation in Kampuchea. They said the Vietnamese invaders, through the puppet regime they imposed on Kampuchea, enslave the people there, endangering the national identity and culture. They stressed the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea serves the interest of Soviet expansionism in Southeast Asia. They hoped to receive broader international aid in their resistance to the Vietnamese aggressors. [Text] [OW250852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 25 Nov 80]

KAMPUCHEA FORCES ATTACK SRV STRONGHOLDS--Bangkok, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--In the last 2 days, Kampuchean armed forces launched a big assault on Vietnamese strongholds and transport lines in western Kampuchean border areas. The press here reported that at about five o'clock yesterday morning nearly 1,000 Democratic Kampuchean troops mounted a fierce attack on Vietnamese strongholds at Nimit village on Highway 5 and at places 5 to 6 kilometres east of Poipet and north of Phnom Mak Heun, to prevent the transport of Vietnamese weapons and ammunition to the areas bordering Thailand. During the 5-hour long battle, the Vietnamese used 130 mm cannons, 106 mm mortars and 107 mm rockets. The Kampuchean forces hit back heroically. On the previous day Democratic Kampuchean forces raided a Vietnamese stronghold in Kampuchea opposite Nong Ian village in Thailand's Aranya Prathet district. Bangkok newspapers believed that this was the fiercest battle fought by the Democratic Kampuchean forces since the advent of dry season. [Text] [OW221519 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 22 Nov 80]

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK SRV STRONGHOLDS--Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Kampuchean guerrillas attacked two Vietnamese strongholds in Andeng Teuk and Kirivong Hill, Koh Kong Province, on 15 November and wiped out about 100 Vietnamese aggressors and destroyed three barracks, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. On 10 November, they assaulted Vietnamese positions in Prek Prasap district of Kratie Province and Pailin area of Battambang Province, killing or wounding a number of enemy troops. [Text] [OW220727 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 22 Nov 80]

CHINESE ENSEMBLE PERFORMS IN ROMANIA--Bucharest, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--The Chinese National Song and Dance Ensemble gave its first performance in Romania at the Republic Palace this evening immediately after its arrival here. The ensemble came on the eve of Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet's visit to China. The

performance, given by singers and dancers from nine nationalities in China, was enjoyed by 3,000 spectators. Among the dignitaries present was Suzana Gadea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education. Before coming here the ensemble had toured Yugoslavia and Malta. It will visit Romanian provinces. [Text] [OW210256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 21 Nov 80]

SIAD COMMENTS ON U.S. BASES--Kuwait, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said: "Somalia had agreed to grant military facilities to the U.S. because the military presence of the Soviet Union in the area has been growing increasingly," according to a report from Abu Dhabi. In an interview with the Abu Dhabi paper "AL-ITTIHAD" published today, the president said: "It is necessary for the national security and interest of Somalia to take this step because in reality another superpower, the Soviet Union, exists and possesses military bases in some African and Arab countries." Referring to the Middle East crisis, the president said: "Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab land including Jerusalem so that the legitimate right of the Palestinian people could be guaranteed." President Siad paid an official visit to the United Arab Emirates on 22 and 23 November. [Text] [OW250738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 25 Nov 80]

MAJLIS SPEAKER'S REMARKS ON HOSTAGES--Algiers, 20 November (XINHUA)--The American acceptance "in principle" of Iran's conditions was not enough to secure the release of the 52 American hostages in Iran, speaker of the Iranian Majlis Hashemi Rafsanjani said at a press conference here yesterday. During his 3-day visit to Algeria, Rafsanjani held talks with president of the national assembly Rabah Bitat, President Chadli Bendjedid and Prime Minister Mohamed Ahmed Abdelghani. Rafsanjani left here today for Libya. He will also visit Syria and Lebanon. His visit was to explain Iran's position on its war with Iraq, he said. [Text] [OW210847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 21 Nov 80]

IRANIAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES RALLY--Tehran, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today warned against daggering the Iranian army in its back and urged to let the army fight. He was addressing a mass rally here marking the death of the 7th Century martyrdom of Imam al-Husayn. He urged the people not to believe the propaganda that the ground force had done nothing. He criticized some people for being engaged in the destruction of the army's morale. The president said that some people were planning to stage a by-election of the parliament when the nation was fighting a war. He stressed that the Iranian army was fighting under very difficult conditions. It got weapons neither from the United States nor from the Soviet Union. He said that during the war, the Iranians turned out enough weapons. Bani-Sadr vowed to carry the Persian Gulf war to a "decisive victory." He told the rally that the Iraqi president's peace offer was unacceptable. [Text] [OW191842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 19 Nov 80]

IRAN, IRAQ URGED TO CEASE-FIRE--Peshawar, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan today appealed to Iran and Iraq to cease fire so as to strengthen the struggle against Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. In an interview with XINHUA in Peshawar today, the spokesman said

that the war between Iran and Iraq, two Muslim countries, is most unfortunate because it weakens the unity of the Muslim countries and is detrimental to their common cause. He added that the war has in fact benefited the Russians for it has diverted attention of the people of the world from the Afghanistan issue and thus glossed over the crimes the Soviet aggressors committed in Afghanistan. He expressed the hope that the war would come to an end soon and the unity of the Muslim countries would be enhanced. [Text] [OW201744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 20 Nov 80]

PAKISTAN COMMITTED TO NORMALIZATION--New Delhi, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq in his letter to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reiterated Pakistan's commitment to carry forward the process of normalisation of Indo-Pakistani relations and to create conditions in which the process could be sustained, according to today's "Hindustan times." The letter was delivered to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi here today by Pakistani Ambassador Abdul Sattar. President Zia's letter also stressed that both countries should not allow avoidable issues to vitiate the atmosphere. Indian Ambassador Natwar Singh has reportedly held series of meetings in Islamabad over the last 2 months with President Zia to assess the various issues affecting the normalisation process. [Text] [OW191222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 19 Nov 80]

ALGERIA'S INTERMEDIARIES RETURN HOME--Algiers, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--An Algerian delegation which returned here yesterday from Tehran after delivering the U.S. response to Iran's conditions for the release of the American hostages, reported to Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia today on Iranian official reaction. Tehran Radio yesterday quoted a responsible source at the prime minister's office as saying that "the American response to the Iranian conditions approved by the Islamic consultative parliament is not explicit. Iran, on its part, demands a more explicit American response through the Algerian Government as an intermediary." [Text] [OW250750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 25 Nov 80]

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PARTY AND STATE

DEVELOPING LITERATURE, ARTS TO SERVE FOUR MODERNIZATIONS URGED

Taiyuan PENSUI in Chinese No 5, 15 May 80 pp 2-8

[Article by Ma Feng [7456 3536]: "Let Us Continue To Liberate Our Thinking [and Cause] literature and the Arts To Flourish, in the Service of Building the Four Modernizations --Summary of a Report Given at the 4th Conference of Shanxi Province Literature and Arts Workers"]

[Text] Following the successful convening of the Fourth National Conference of Literature and Arts Workers, the Fourth Conference of Shanxi Province Literature and Arts Workers solemnly opened today, the first spring day of the 1980's. It has been nearly 17 years since the last provincial writers and artists' conference, and all of 30 years since the first provincial writers and artists' conference. A total of 1,168 representatives attended this conference, with more participants and on a greater scale than either the first writers and artists' conference convened in December, 1949 or the second writers and artists' conference held in August, 1956. This is a manifestation of the flourishing and development of the ranks of writers and artists of our province [Shanxi]. Our [veritable] army in support of literature and art all happily gathering under one roof to discuss together the great matter of the battleline for literature and art, in the second year of realizing the shift in emphasis in all party work, in the midst of the victorious advance of all the nation's people towards the four modernizations, and at the start of a newly-developed campaign for socialist literature and art, is a matter for great rejoicing. This distinguished gathering is an occasion for carrying on with what was accomplished in the past and inspiring what is to come after, and possesses important historical significance.

The Party's 3rd and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 11th Central Committee designated a correct political, ideological and organizational line for us. The 5th Session of the Party's 11th Central Committee has pointed out for us the great significance of being steadfast in supporting the party's leadership, improving the party's leadership, and heightening the party's fighting capacity. The second meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress, as well as Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the mass rally celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the nation [the PRC], summed up the past for us, clearly delineated the boundaries, and pointed out the direction in which we are to advance in the future. The Fourth National Representatives' Conference of Literature and Arts Workers convened last year, and in particular the congratulatory speech by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the report given by Comrade Zhou Yang, reviewed 30 years of battle progress in artistic

and literary work, proposed our glorious task in literary and artistic work for the new period, and proclaimed the beginning of a newly-developed campaign for socialist literature and art. The report entitled "The Present Situation and the Present Task" given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on January 16 of this year, and the speech made this February by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the colloquium on play-writing, elucidated many great questions regarding literary and artistic work in the past, and also raised high hopes for the nation's writers and artists. All of these review past history on our behalf, look toward the future, sum up our experience, determine what plan we shall follow, and create the best conditions for us. Our present writers and artists' conference, then, is being held under the most excellent circumstances.

The main themes of our present conference are: implementing the spirit of the Fourth National Conference of Literature and Arts Workers and, especially, the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's congratulatory speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech; steadfastly maintaining the principle that practice is the only standard for testing truth; closely tying in [with the foregoing] the realities of literary and artistic work in our province; reviewing the path literary and artistic work in our province has taken over the past 30 years and, in particular, summing up the new accomplishments we have achieved over the past 3 years; researching how literature and the arts can serve the realization of the four modernizations and, in order to cultivate the new socialist man, raise the people's ideological plane, enrich the people's cultural life, build a high level of socialist spirit and civilization, and make the contribution that one ought to make.

In order to fulfill this important historical mission, we hope to be able to make this conference into a vibrant and lively meeting at which we will continue to liberate our thinking, democracy will be fully promoted, and everyone will feel completely at ease; make it into a meeting at which the excellent traditions of the party will be advanced, truth will be sought from facts, our experience will be summed up, and that will be brave in criticism and self-criticism; and make it into a meeting [characterized by] unity and unanimity, at which all are of one heart and one mind, advancing towards a new era of the flourishing of socialist literature and art. Below, I will discuss some views regarding literary and artistic work in our province from the three aspects of "a historical review," "3 years of bumper crop," and "the glorious task," and submit them for the representatives to discuss.

A Historical Review

In the 30 years since the nation was founded, our literary and artistic work has traveled an arduous and winding road. We have achieved great accomplishments, there have also been setbacks and lessons learned, and in the course of our struggles rich experience, both positive and negative, has accumulated. To conscientiously sum up these experiences is advantageous for our progress in exploring, and getting a firm grasp of, rules for the development of a socialist literature and art, and for our doing better work in order to meet the needs of the new period for literary and artistic work.

Our province's first conference of literature and arts workers convened in December, 1949, was a great gathering of forces of writers and artists from each

and every liberated area, under the new historical conditions of our party seizing political power throughout the country and shifting from a battle environment into one of peace and construction, and from the countryside into the cities. The new era has presented literature and arts workers with a new topic for study: our literature and art has shifted from serving the new democratic revolution to serving the socialist revolution and socialist construction; the object of our service is also broader and more wideranging than previously. The broad mass of literature and arts workers, having been put to this new test, and having adapted to this great transformation, are making a great effort to link with the masses of the new era and enable literature and the arts to advance along the same road as socialism. Over the past 17 years, we have carried on with the glorious traditions of the party's literary and artistic work, persevered in the direction of having literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and carried out many new explorations and efforts, causing the ideology of literature and the arts to adapt to the economic base of socialism. We have created a large number of works extensively and deeply reflecting the rich and varied life and struggles of the masses in the socialist period, in order to satisfy the daily-growing needs of the cultural life of the masses and promote the flourishing and development of the enterprise of socialism, and [we have] made our proper contribution.

Naturally, in the course of 17 years, our literary and artistic work had shortcomings and mistakes, and some of the mistakes were even serious ones. The production of these mistakes was mainly due to the influence of the "left." They were made during three periods: the struggle against the rightist faction in 1957; the movement against rightist tendencies in 1959; and the criticism directed against "the theory of portraying middle characters" and the rectification of literary and artistic workstyles in 1964. On each of these three occasions many authors and works were erroneously criticized, and even subjected to unwarranted organizational discipline. However, the critical movements of 1959 and 1964 still did not go beyond the sphere of the internal contradictions among the people, and still did not, because of criticizing certain questions or certain works in an author's creative ideology, negate an author and all of his creative accomplishments. But, with the period in which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, the entire literary and art world suffered an unprecedented disaster.

Looking back over the history of the past 27 years (aside from the 10 years of disaster created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"), although during the 17 years preceding the Great Cultural Revolution there was a lot of interference from the "left," nevertheless the literary and artistic line that we put into effect was fundamentally correct, the achievements of literary and artistic work are everywhere to be seen, and the broad masses of literature and arts workers have made a very great contribution.

Of course, our road has not been level, the lessons we have had to learn have been very deepgoing and, moreover, we have had to pay a price in blood [for what we have learned]. The 10-year disaster of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," as well as the shortcomings and mistakes in our work during the 17 years preceding the Great Cultural Revolution, have caused us to learn a great many things from painful experience, and we have had to absorb many lessons, which can be summed up in the following points: First, in the ideological struggle over literature and art,

the dividing line between political questions and literary and artistic right and wrong was obliterated, confusing two essentially different contradictions and ruining the implementation of the guiding principle of "double-hundred policy"; second, in literary and artistic creative work the limitations were too rigid, and the interference too much, violating the rules of literary and artistic creation; third, in literary and artistic criticism the moral tone taken was too high, and the punishments too many, which stifled democracy in literature and art.

If we want to persevere in the guiding principle of the "double-hundred policy," we must respect the rules, and develop democracy in, literature and art; these then, are the lessons of experience that we have gained from our historical review.

Three Years of Bumper Crop

In the 3 years since the "gang of four" was smashed, and in particular since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, profound changes have occurred in the face of literary and artistic work. The spirit of the third plenary session and its discussion of the problem of standards for truth heralded a great movement for the liberation of thinking. This liberation in thinking promoted the flourishing development of literature and the arts, and enabled the disaster area of the world of literature and art to change all at once into a bumper crop area. It was this way throughout the whole country, and also in our Shanxi Province. The party Central Committee highly appraised the contributions made by the broad mass of writers and artists since the smashing of the "gang of four," and considered that the literary and artistic world "is one of the most accomplished departments." That was a great encouragement for us.

Over the last 3 years we have brought order out of chaos, criticized the notion of a "dictatorship of a black line in literature and art" and all kinds of erroneous theories of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and on a series of fundamental questions regarding guiding principles, lines and policies in literary and artistic work have driven away layer after layer of obscuring mist created by them, and returned to the correct path. Under the leadership of our provincial committee, combined with leading cultural administrative departments, we have done a great deal of work on implementing the party's policies and rectifying the many unjust, false, and mistaken charges. In 1978, we rehabilitated Comrades Zhao Shuli and Zhao Yuanlong, one after the other, effecting their thorough exoneration of the unjust charge relating to [the work] "Three Climb Peach Mountain."

At the same time as implementing [the party's new] policies on behalf of the harmed comrades, we also paid close attention to implementing the party's policies with regard to the works themselves, and also clarified a number of theoretical questions that had become confused. In the first part of December, 1978, the editorial department of FENSHUI convened a theoretical discussion meeting at which it was proposed, earlier than in the rest of the country, that the notion of "middle-of-the-road personages" needed to be overturned, and it was affirmed that the successive creative conferences definitely were not "black," and that there is nothing wrong with the idea of describing "middle-of-the-road characters," which enables characters to be more diversified. This was a great advance in our bringing order out of chaos theoretically.

In October, 1979 the editorial department of FENSHUI published an article jointly with the "Jia-chengzhan" supplement of the SHANXI RIBAO, deeply criticizing [the periodical] SUMMARY, summing up our experience, and implementing the party's policies on behalf of the works of Comrades Gao Muhong, Yao Qingmiao, Sun Qian, Li Gubei, Tang Renjun, Li Suwei and Han Wenzhou of our province, which had been wrongly criticized.

Over the past 3 years, all associations, all areas, and municipal cultural federations have all done a great deal of work towards causing the enterprise of literature and art in our province to flourish. I feel that the most important accomplishment has been, following the shift in emphasis in all party work in adapting to the needs of building the four modernizations, we have begun to shift the emphasis in our work onto the building up of literature and the arts; that is, we must produce more works, and come up with more talent.

On the literary side, over the past 3 years there have appeared a number of rather good works--short novels like "Sowing at Dingling," "Spring Cowherd," "The Autobiographical Sketch of Practicality Fighting Practicality," "The Lucky Old Man," "Spring Wheat," "Lao Erhei Gets Divorced," etc, which deeply reflect the great mass of peasants' criticism of the trend towards extreme leftist thinking, the keen struggle with the "gang of four," as well as all kinds of contradictions in society that occurred during those disastrous years and months. [Works like] "Maples," "My Two Daughters," "'Roar That Breaks Heaven' Kills a Chicken," and "Reunion Diary" reflected the great trauma inflicted by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' on the lives and spirits of the people. Although these works are full of bitterness, blood and tears, indignation and sorrow, nevertheless they are not negative, and what they convey to people is awakening, thoughtfulness, and enmity for the "gang of four." [Works like] "Black Peonies," "Struggle," "In Car [Automobile No. 48]," "Old Kui Goes to the City," "The New House," and "Locks" [of a canal] described advanced characters who had gone ahead on the new long march; exposed and criticized bureaucracy, thinking that favors special privileges, and other corrupt practices and obstacles on the road to the four modernizations, boldly, forcefully, and fully striking home at the corrupt practices of the times, doing exactly what the masses approve of. Others, like "Big Car Wang Zhong," depicting the lives of workers, and "Country Diary" and "The Old Secretary," describing intellectuals and cadres, featured new breakthroughs in the portrayal of characters and the display of technique. Long novels like "The Chief Engineer and His Daughter," "Flames of War at Longgang," and "The Longshan Guerrilla Detachment" carried out valuable explorations into the diversification of subject matter and characters. These works' subject matter is extensive, and their characters diversified; in style they are either incisive, pungent, and forceful, or full of wit and humor; whether in form they are great works on a huge scale, or short and meaningful, all are filled with the intense spirit of the times and the strong flavor of life, present problems of actual life that have a pressing need for solution, express the mood and demands, the will and wishes of the broad mass of people, and elicited a strong response from them.

In the creation of poems and songs there has also been a new harvest. Over the past 3 years, there have appeared a number of poems by old and new poets in praise of the older generation, criticizing the "gang of four," describing the

new long march, and reflecting the intense feeling and turbulence of life; such as the poetry collections "Red Sun in the Heart," "Flowers Offered to Zhou Enlai," "In Praise of Chairman Hua," as well as [the poems] "Written on the Most Tragic Day," "Peng Zongtu," "Ah, the Party, My Mother," "Tree of Longing," "Song of Truth," "Long Night, and the Sound of Horse's Hooves," and "Peace Flower Flood." After the smashing of the "gang of four," the poets of our province also published several poetry collections, like "Song in the Heart," "Chairman Hua Was in Luliang That Year," "Glorious Mount Luliang," and "Golden Mountains and Rivers."

In the areas of essays, journalistic writing, and writing for children there also appeared a number of good works approved by the masses; such as essays "Early Spring Season," "Remembering Ancient Arts," "Ode to the Silkworm Country," "A Martyr's Wish," and "Visiting Ding Ling Atop Laoding Shan"; journalistic articles such as "A New Branch of Buds Opens," "Precious Explorations," "A Heavy Responsibility on One's Shoulders," "Offering," "Sons and Daughters Coming From Taiwan," and "Case No 001"; and children's literature such as the middle-length novel "Ah---," and the short novel "Books."

On the drama side, great progress has been made over the past 3 years; there has been unprecedented activity both in the creation of new dramas and in performances, and many new plays appeared that were warmly received by the masses, the best of which were presented in the performances given at the provincial celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the nation held in June and July of last year. Of the presentation performances' 19 pieces, 13 dealt with the subject matter of real life and revolutionary history. The stage plays "Spirit of the Yellow River" and "No Way of Saying," the opera "The Unicorn-bone Bed," the popular Shanxi drama "Red Girl," the Meihu opera "Clouds Part, Round Moon," the Northern Shaanxi dramatic singing "Spring Wind Willows" and "Xu Fan Pavilion," as well as the Peking opera "Pearl Extracted From Raw Silk" are all new plays, and were all extremely successful both in their choice of subject matter, the depicting of character, their artistic conception, and in performance. Among them, the outstanding plays "Red Girl," "Spirit of the Yellow River," and "The Unicorn-bone Bed" all went to Peking and were performed as part of the celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the nation, and all won both creative and performance awards; the play "No Way of Saying" of our province's theatrical group also went to Peking and was performed, and was enthusiastically admired both by the literary and artistic world of the capital, and by the masses.

In the creation of motion pictures, we also achieved new accomplishments. "The Newly Arrived County Committee Secretary" (the same work as "Tear-masses") was one of the more outstanding of the films depicting life in the countryside that have appeared throughout the country since the smashing of the "gang of four," and it was considered important and well reviewed by all quarters.

In music, dance, fine arts, art songs, and photography, a lot of good works have also made their appearance over the last 3 years. As for music, in chorus and solo songs there are "I Hang a Wreath for Premier Zhou," and "In Praise of Chairman Hua"; in instrumental music there are "City's Edge Mountain," a solo for the bahu, and "Educating the New People Under the Big Willow Tree," a solo for bamboo flute. Of children's songs, "The Little Needle Shines Brightly" won the 1979

national young people's award for excellence in musical performance. In dance, the six dance solos "Startling Thunder," "Cherry Blossoms Send Friendship," "Spring Has Arrived," "Morning Drums," "The Angel Scatters Flowers," and "Mulan Follows the Army," as well as "The Woman Miner" and "One Grain of Food; One Heart" are all part of the new harvest of works created for the dance in recent years. In the fine arts, [there have been] the traditional-style paintings "The Noble Spirit Now Prevailing Has Been Passed on From Antiquity" and "The Examination"; the prints "Changjiang River Scene," and "Spring Light," and the cartoons "The Rubber Quota," "Meeting of Sisters," and "Intertwining Branches of Heroes"; among them, "The Examination" won second prize at the national fine arts exhibition held in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the nation, and "Meeting of Sisters" won the 1979 award for excellence in satire and humor. Scientific and general art works, like the propaganda painting "Vying With Each Other for Influential Connections," and the gouache paintings "Skillfully Eliminating the Mole-Crickets" and "Mechanized Raising of Chickens" all won prizes at the national exhibition of scientific and general art works. In art songs, there were pieces like the shulaibao "Talking," the clapper-ballad "Arguing About the Quota," the solo dialogue "Uncle Suer," the guci "The Owl Goes to Court," the Shandong clapper-ballad "Zhao Dalei Catches a Ghost," and the Taiyuan "Inviting a Guest." In photography, there were "Meticulous in Details," "Harnessing the Yellow River," "This Year the Hemp along the Lu River Is Good," "Harvest of Silkworm Cocoons," "Making New Paddy Fields," "Companions," and "Autumn Colors at Taihang Mountain"; of which "Meticulous in Details" won second prize at the national photographic exhibition in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the nation.

In the publishing of literary and artistic books and periodicals, new accomplishments have also been made over the past 3 years. The circulation of FENSHUI and SHANXI MASS LITERATURE AND ART has everywhere increased, and they have had a definite influence nationwide. The circulation of FENSHUI in particular fell to just above 20,000 for a time during the period when the "four pests" were on the rampage. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the periodical's quality has continuously risen, and it has been highly regarded by readers all over the country; at present its circulation has risen to nearly 150,000 copies, and it is already being distributed abroad. SONGS OF SHANXI, TAOYUAN LITERATURE AND ART, YUNGANG LITERATURE AND ART, as well as other literary and artistic periodicals put out by various local and municipal cultural associations have been published one after the other, becoming an important front for uniting and cultivating authors; the supplements of the SHANXI RIBAO and the TAIYUAN RIBAO have become more vivid and lively; literary and artistic programs on radio and television are becoming richer and more varied daily, and have all been welcomed by the broad masses; our provincial people's publishing house, with the cooperation of the various cultural associations, has published an anthology of Shanxi literary and artistic works covering the past 30 years--a 9-volume set covering 8 varieties of literature and art; 10 middle-length and long novels, and other literature and art books, making progress with enriching the cultural life of the people.

Literary and artistic theory and criticism are also becoming more active every day. Many theoretical workers do not care to appease the higher levels, do not follow the books only, do not want to keep up with the current tide or fashion only and are able to make a rather realistic and scientific analysis of authors.

and works, are bold in proposing their own, differing viewpoints regarding some theoretical questions, and have produced a number of rather high-quality articles.

In short, over the past 3 years the accomplishments in literary and artistic work have been immense in both the works and talent produced.

The Glorious Task

Our country has already entered a new historical period. The party Central Committee has clearly proposed the tasks for literature and the arts in this new period. These are: "Our literature and art should reflect the people's great struggle to advance towards socialist modernization, reflect our country's broad actuality and rich history, help the people to recognize and overcome the difficulties and obstacles on the road to advancement, and inspire their trust and their will to struggle. Whether with respect to satisfying the manifold needs of the people's mental lives, cultivating the new socialist man, or heightening the ideology of the whole society; culture, the moral level, and literary and artistic work all bear an important responsibility that cannot be taken on by other departments." This was the fundamental direction for the development of literature and the arts in the new period which the party has clearly pointed out for us, and is also the common program of action of the broad masses of literature and arts workers.

In order to fulfill the glorious task that the new period presents us writers and artists with, first it is necessary to go through a study, discussion, and inquiry of a number of theoretical questions in literary and artistic work at present, in order to direct our literature and art workers onward along the correct path.

First, the problem of liberating our thinking. What, after all, is to be considered liberating one's thinking? Is it going too far to liberate one's thinking? In our opinion, liberated thinking is to be understood in direct opposition to having a restriction on one's thinking. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee proposed a liberation in thinking as being in direct opposition to the mental shackles and modern-day superstitions created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." What is called a liberation in thinking indicates an understanding, under the direction of Marxism, that employs the ideological line of dialectical materialism, [is armed with the] weapon of [the principle that] practice is the only standard for testing truth, breaks down the restrictions of force of habit and subjective bias, studies new situations, solves new problems, and seeks to gain an understanding of things that is consistent with objective laws. To express it in one sentence, being in favor of a liberation in thinking is being in favor of seeking truth from facts; in order to liberate our thinking we must combine the brave revolutionary spirit of breaking through forbidden areas with the spirit of seeking truth. In the problem of liberating our thinking, it is necessary to oppose two erroneous tendencies that appear to be diametrically opposed but which in reality both interfere with the liberation of thinking. One is thinking that is still in an ossified or semi-ossified condition, which carries out all kinds of criticism and creates all kinds of resistance to a liberation in thinking, but which in reality has no real understanding at all of the precise connotation of a liberation in thinking, or its important meaning. The other is

considering a liberation of thinking to be the galloping at will of the individual's subjective will and wishes, without any standard or limit at all, to the extent that [the important thing becomes] who is the most bold, who exposes the most of the dark side of things, and who points out the most defects, without due regard for the benefit of the party and the people, without regarding the social influence of a work, and ignoring the aesthetic principles of art, so that one can write anything one wants any way one wants; it is hard to draw a clear line between this kind of "liberation of thinking" and anarchy and extreme individualism. Therefore, since we want to be brave in liberating our thinking, it is also necessary to be brave in throwing out all erroneous thinking that runs counter to Marxism-Leninism; since we want to be brave in liberating our thinking, we must also be brave in resisting all erroneous thinking. Only in this way can we enable the liberation of our thinking to proceed along the correct path.

Literature and art are a kind of creative mental labor. We must sharply bring to light new changes and new patterns in the contradictions in society in the new era, portray new characters that are representative of the new age, and create a new socialist literature and art in service of the four modernizations; if our thinking is not liberated, how can we accomplish this by sticking to conventions and following the beaten path? Only if we liberate our thinking can we gain an accurate understanding of the continually changing objective realities, and only then can we arrive at an objective portrayal of them in our literary and artistic works. Therefore, in order to cause literary and artistic creative work to flourish, we must be in favor of continuing the liberation of thinking. This point is definite, and cannot be changed. Secondly, [there is] the question of literature and the arts serving the four modernizations. The realization of the socialist four modernizations with one mind and with one heart will decide the great enterprise of our ancestral nation's prospects and fate for a thousand years, and is the greatest advantage, wish, and hope of the people. For literature and art to depict the building of the four modernizations, to depict the people's brave advance towards the four modernizations, to express the revolutionary ideals and scientific attitudes of our age, to have lofty sentiments and creative capacity, for those creating the enterprise of the four modernizations to have a broad outlook and a spirit of seeking truth, and a brand-new ideological face for the masses; and to inspire the will to struggle of the broad mass of workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals; are the responsibilities of the entire body of literature and arts workers--responsibilities too great to be expressed in words. In the new historical period, literary and artistic work is in the service of the dictatorship of the proletariat; that is, it must serve the most great political task and most great political objective of building the four modernizations. Of course, literature and art's service on behalf of the four modernizations is certainly not limited to the creation of works that depict the process of the four modernizations; works that expose the pernicious influence and criminal actions of the "gang of four," or that expose bureaucracy, thinking that favors special privileges, as well as social problems and social phenomena such as anarchism, individualism, etc--works that remove obstacles and clear the road for the four modernizations--can also in the same way serve the four modernizations. Literature and art's service of the four modernizations is also not limited merely to subject matter that directly depicts the process of the four modernizations or that clears the road for the four modernizations; all works that can enable people to obtain education and enlightenment, to derive entertainment and the

enjoyment of beauty, can in the same way serve the four modernizations. Because literature and art's service of the four modernizations is actually service of the great mass of the people who are engaged in the building of the four modernizations, and the people's need for cultural life has many aspects to it.

[Whether a work be] on a grand or minute scale, in a serious or jocular vein, emotional or philosophical, as long as it is a work that can enable people to be affected, to obtain some educational value, and to absorb trust and force, then it is what the people need. For this reason, literature and art's road for serving the four modernizations is very broad.

Thirdly, in the case of literary and artistic creation one must consider the social result. Literary and artistic work is a kind of social activity on the part of the author; as soon as a work appears, then it will of necessity produce a definite social influence, which is its social result. In his report "The Situation and Task at Present," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: Literature and art cannot possibly be separated from politics. Any progressive, revolutionary literature and arts worker cannot but consider a work's influence, and the advantage of the people, the nation, and the party. Regarding its effect upon the people, literary and artistic work has a particularly great influence upon the direction of the thinking of the young, and has a very great influence upon the stability and unity of society. All comrades in the literary and artistic world must frequently and self-consciously, placing greatest emphasis upon the [political] situation as a whole, struggle unstintingly to raise the social enlightenment of the people, particularly of the younger generation.

Literature and art constitute a particular ideology that has a hidden, unseen effect upon people; good works can lead people upwards positively, and bad works can also have a negative influence. This, then, requires that our authors and artists keep their own responsibility firmly in mind at all times, consider the influence of their works upon the people, and energetically strive to offer them the best and most nourishing mental food.

Literature and art must depict the essential character and main trends of our age; that is, they must treat our party accurately, treat our socialist system accurately, treat the masses accurately, treat our soldiers accurately, and treat Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought accurately; they must depict our country's society in the process of realizing a victorious forward development, and present the many, many new things and characters that spring up on all fronts. Of course, our age is also one in which old is being replaced by new, and the old is being eliminated in order to make way for the new. In the life of our socialist society, brilliant, beautiful things exist, and dark, ugly things also exist, yet, comparatively, the former far outweigh the latter in occupying a major, leading position, deciding society's forward direction. We must extol and sing the praises of brilliant and excellent things among the people, so that the more people may imitate them; at the same time one must also expose dark and ugly things, dissect them, and criticize them so that people may be on the alert for them, clearly mark them off, and work hard to overcome them. This is socialist literature and art's effect of unifying the people, educating the people, and remaking society, and is the identity of authenticity and tendentiousness in the work as the author depicts life truly, which includes the author's [political] standpoint and

aesthetic attitude. Mr Lu Xun, in speaking of the social function of literature and art, said: "Literature and art are the flames given off by the spirit of the nation's people, and at the same time they are also the lamplights directing the spirit of the nation's people on their forward path." For this reason our authors, whatever the subject matter they write about, must all manifest in their own works the advanced thinking that is representative of the progressive currents of the age, enabling literature and art to become "lamplights" to lead the people onward. Fourthly, there is the question of originality in literature and art. Comrade Zhou Enlai, in summing up the creative experience of socialist literature and art, emphatically pointed out: "Literature and art generally must have a spirit of originality." The particular characteristic that distinguishes artistic production from all other forms of material production is its originality. Only when literary and artistic creation brings originality into full play can works of real artistic value be produced; if there is no originality, and no unique artistic conception, then it is absolutely impossible to make the work have any artistic charm. All excellent works generally possess originality. What the expressions "adopting an original approach," "having a unique style," "breaking new ground," and "being unconventional" are talking about is originality. This kind of originality must not only have a new aspect stylistically, its content must also have new ideas, the two forming a perfect unity before it can have a long artistic life or possess the artistic charm necessary to move people. Therefore, originality is also a sign of a work's maturity.

During the period that the "four pests" were on the rampage, owing to their manufacture of a whole set of models for literary and artistic creation, works were created with a voiceless, faceless uniformity. Their pernicious influence was extremely broad, and has not been completely eradicated even to this day. There are certain authors who do not themselves take source materials and dig up themes from life, or employ their own unique artistic conceptions to engage in creative work, but always tread in the footprints of others, and when they see that a certain kind of work is in fashion for a time, they go after it like a flock of ducks and take pains to imitate it as closely as possible, often with ludicrous results; this way of doing things is completely in violation of the principles of artistic creation, there is no enterprise whatever in it, and it is most intolerable. The lack of originality in literary and artistic works is one of the main causes of the tendency to engage in creative work according to set formulas. Therefore, if we do not pay attention to the question of originality, it will be fundamentally impossible for us to raise our level of literary and artistic creation to new heights. No accomplished writer or artist ever follows the paths of convention or imitation. They always show craftsmanship and originality, and in their own works open up a completely new area of artistic operation, enabling their readers to gain new ideological nourishment and new artistic enjoyment from them. This clearly indicates that originality, as far as literary and artistic creation is concerned, is not something one can either have or not have, but is indispensable at any time and under any circumstances; this is a rule of art that does not admit of being overlooked.

Fifth, there is the question of going deep into life and remaking [people's] view of the world. We all know that literature and art are the reflection of the life of society; it is taking the whole of life and making it one's subject for description. Therefore, an author must on all occasions go deeply into life, be loyal to life, and write about what he himself is most familiar with, or has been most

deeply affected by--things that have been given a lot of thought. Of course, if authors are not familiar with certain subject matter that is important and needed by the people, then we must direct and help them to become familiar with it. Comrade Ba Jin said: "A work must go up; [i.e., increase people's awareness] an author must go down" [to research his subject matter]. This was very well put. If one does not go deeply into life, then how can one depict life properly? The reason some of our literary and artistic works have become so uniform and without originality, with many characters seeming like those we have seen before, and many works that seem to have come out of the same mold--although there is some connection with the degree of the authors' capacity for artistic expression, nevertheless the most important reason is still an author's own lack of having been uniquely and deeply affected by life. And so, he can only be affected by things that other people have already been affected by long ago, and see things that have already been seen by others. In this way, it is impossible to write works of any value. Our literature and arts workers provide spiritual food for the people, and are the engineers of the soul for the human race. However, in order to educate the people, it is necessary first to be educated oneself; in order to give people nourishment, it is necessary first to absorb nourishment oneself. In a word, one must strengthen the remaking of one's world view. For this, it is necessary for us to exert ourselves to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and it is necessary for us to absorb rich nourishment from the mass of the people. The people are the mother of literature and arts workers. The people need art, but art needs the people even more. This relationship definitely cannot be reversed.

In order to fulfill the glorious task that the new era has endowed us literature and arts workers with, we must become more active, work hard, produce more works, produce more talent, and have outstanding accomplishments in order to greet the party's 12th People's Congress, and to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party.

First of all, we must actively develop all kinds of literary and artistic creation, and raise our ideological and artistic level. After this writers and artists conference, we hope that our writers and artists will plunge themselves into the seething currents of life, absorb the richest artistic source materials, employ our many and varied artistic methods to depict the course of the struggle to build the socialist modernizations, reflect the magnificent picture of the new long march, portray the artistic subject of advanced characters occupying the front ranks of our age, present and solve the new problems that the people and the age are urgently concerned with, and inspire the mass of the people in their continuous advance in the struggle to build the four modernizations. We must also more forcefully and more thoroughly expose the antirevolutionary crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," eliminate the pernicious influence of their extreme leftism, and enable our socialist enterprise to continue the advance along the party's correct political and ideological line. Regarding this kind of work, however, people are no longer satisfied with stopping at an ordinary castigation and exposure of the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." What they need are more deepgoing, more condensed works on a higher artistic level; works that offer a penetrating analysis of the historical conditions and social origins that produced these catastrophes; they should also have works that enable people to see

life's prospects, are helpful in healing old wounds, and that give people beautiful hopes. They also need works that proceed from a wish to benefit the entire party and the people of the entire nation; expose and criticize bad bureaucratic practices, the feudal concept of special privileges, the narrow viewpoint of small producers, conservative thinking and all old consciousness of sticking to a beaten path, and old habits; criticize the bourgeois, petty-bourgeois, and anarchistic thinking that is blocking the road to society's advancement; and help the mass of the people to understand life, remake their lives, and eliminate the obstacles on the road to the four modernizations. Our literature and arts workers should also portray the heroic and outstanding achievements of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary martyrs, use revolutionary traditions to educate the people, particularly the young, cultivate their socialist virtues and character, and help them to grow up strong. We must also describe all kinds of other historical and actual subject matter, depict the varied lives of ancient and modern people, including their labor, struggles, and vicissitudes of life, in order to satisfy the mass of the people's many-sided need for cultural life.

Secondly, we must persevere in literature and art's direction of serving the workers, peasants, and soldiers, and actively develop mass cultural activities, causing socialist literature and art to progress further towards becoming universal. Peasants occupy the vast majority of the population of our province. So mass culture in this case means mainly life in the socialist countryside. Of course, our province is also an industrial base area centered on the production of coal, and there are also a rather large number of workers. Therefore, we definitely must place importance on cultural activities for the mass of workers and peasants. Each one of us literature and arts workers must not forget the mass of workers and peasants occupying 90 percent of the population; they are the main force army for the realization of the four modernizations, and our literature and art is first of all to serve them. Therefore, all professional cultural organizations, large and small cultural centers, as well as the departments of motion pictures and the publishing and distribution of books, must all direct themselves toward the fundamental levels of society, and adopt realistic, effective measures to enrich the masses' cultural life. At the same time, we must actively foster the masses' free-time cultural activities in order to satisfy the local masses' need for cultural life.

Thirdly, we must augment our work on the aspects of theoretical research, literary and artistic criticism, and continuing our literary and artistic legacy. At present, we must place particular importance on research into the history of local Shanxi literature and art and the works of various authors; for example, research into literature and art in the several revolutionary base areas in Shanxi, the history of local Shanxi traditional drama and famous performing artists like Ding Guoxian, as well as their representative repertoires, research into ancient Shanxi writers and artists, research into famous writers such as Zhao Shuli, and so forth. We must continue to invigorate literary criticism, and study the great theoretical questions in literature and art at present in order to direct and promote the development of creative work. Associations having the right prerequisites, or all local and municipal cultural federations must all set up their own theoretical study groups or study rooms, cultivate theoretical talent, and gradually set up a theoretical system for their own category of art.

We must place importance on the work of continuing our literary and artistic legacy, and collecting materials. Our province's legacy in the art of traditional drama is particularly rich; we definitely must do all we possibly can to continue with it. We must continue to collect and collate folk literature, folk music, folk dances and works of folk art, publish materials on research into folk literature and folk arts, and augment theoretical research into folk literature and arts.

Fourth, the discovery and cultivation of talent is a great matter possessing strategic significance for the flourishing development of the enterprise of literature and art. All cultural associations and all local and municipal cultural federations must make every possible effort, in cooperation with leading cultural administrative departments, to cultivate all kinds of literary and artistic talent in order gradually to change and overcome the present serious phenomenon in the world of literature and art of there being a temporary shortage of new talent and a lack of people to continue [the kind of work others have been doing], or of people's talents being submerged. Every association should continue to do a good job of conducting all types of lecture and study meetings and reading classes in order to enhance the cultivation of young writers and artists. We must encourage the taking on of pupils by old writers and artists so that they may pass on their art to others and cultivate the talent that is to arise after them. We must continue to conduct awards activities for all varieties of literary and artistic works and performances. Next year is the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party, and I suggest that all associations in a planned way hold a number of awards activities or literary and artistic competitions in order to discover excellent works and outstanding talents.

In order to fulfill the glorious task bestowed upon us literature and arts workers by the new age, we must progress with augmenting the work of literary and artistic associations. Literary and artistic associations are subordinate to people's organizations. The main tasks are unifying the broad mass of literature and arts workers, producing works, and producing talent. In our work, we must extensively adopt the method of social activities, implement democratic principles, truly depict the unified nature of the people, and strictly avoid oversimplified and rigid administrative methods. We must, under the leadership of the various local party committees, in coordination with leading local cultural administrative departments, on our own initiative, actively and creatively develop our work, causing it to be vital, vivid, and most successful.

Comrades! The 1980's will be an era full of light and hope, an era of decisive significance for the realization of the four modernizations, and will also be an era in which we literature and arts workers will bring our talents into full play, and will accomplish much. The broad mass of literature and arts workers of our province, having passed through a long period of struggle, storms and severe trials, warmly love the party, socialism, and the people; and we are full of confidence in our undertaking. If only we proceed along the same path with the party, and along the same path with the people of the entire province, crossing over together in the same boat with one mind and one heart, using all of our intelligence and skill, and all of our heart's blood and energy, then we will definitely surpass our province's present literary and artistic level, create outstanding literary

and artistic works and performing arts worthy of the great people of our nation and of the great age we have entered, produce a whole new period of great literary masters and outstanding artists, add new treasures to our national treasury of literature and art, write a new page in literary and artistic history, and make a new contribution towards raising the scientific and cultural level of all of the people, developing a noble, rich, and variegated cultural life, and building a civilization with a high degree of socialist spirit.

The party's 5th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee recently held calls on all party members, together with all of the people in the country, to rally closely around the party Central Committee, all be of one heart, work intensely, and create outstanding accomplishments on all fronts with which to greet the holding of the party's 12th session. To translate the call of the 5th plenary Central Committee meeting into real actions on the part of each one of us literature and arts workers is the hope of this conference, and of all of the people of the province for us.

There is a poem by Xin Qiji, entitled "Ban Palace Spring," the first line of which is "Spring has returned." Indeed it has; the first spring day of the 1980's has already arrived. The fine spring day for the blossoming of a hundred flowers and the great flourishing of literature and arts has also arrived. Let all of us in this great cultural army of ours join hands, unite our hearts and, rising to meet the glorious spring sunlight, stride forward towards new heights in literature and the arts!

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PARTY AND STATE

NOT EMPLOYING TALENTED PEOPLE PROPERLY SAID INTOLERABLE

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese: 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Fang Ge [2455 2047]: "Talented People Are Definitely Not Private Property"]

[Text] Since the smashing of the "gang of four" much talent which had been buried has "broken cover" and moves about freely, showing what it can do in a variety of fields. Here lies the hope of the four modernizations.

Yet in the excitement and happiness, it cannot be said there is no anxiety. Because in the matter of talent, things cannot be just as people would want, and there are still a great many "covers." The leadership of some units has drawn a firm line and looks on their jurisdiction as an independent kingdom and the talent in the units under them as private property, using a variety of excuses to keep talented people whose training is not being used in the right way from returning to their fields, and this is one of these "covers."

The press has exposed many cases like this recently. For example, an assistant researcher who has spent many years in research on the origin of life still works on a citrus farm, which is irrelevant to his specialization. When another unit asked that he be transferred because they had accepted a scientific research task and urgently needed someone with his kind of specialty the answer they got was: "Because of the needs here we cannot agree to the transfer." A technician who had pursued basic scientific research in metal physics for many years was assigned to work on computer hardware maintenance and daily generator room duty. Another unit needed someone with his talents to participate in "photosynthesis research" which is one of the 14 key national research topics. He himself had repeatedly asked to return to his own field, but his unit blocked his request and would not let him go. It is said that in Guangzhou there are still over 1,000 specialists who are covered with this kind of "cover," not using what they have learned and not being employed where they would do the most good. They have fields but cannot go into them, they are heroes with no place to display their abilities. Those units who are thirsty for capable people can only "hope for talent and sigh."

Those who are leaders of units do not want to let the talented people "get away," hoping that if they have a group of talented people together the work will be done well, and that frame of mind is understandable. But from the point of view of the interests of the entire nation, these leaders should be subjected to criticism. Because these leaders are thinking only of the little part they control and have completely forgotten about the larger part of the four modernizations. In feudal

and capitalist societies where the means of production are dominated by landlords and capitalists, talented people also become their private property and can be locked up and even sold at a high price. We are a socialist country. All spiritual and material wealth is created by the people and publically owned by all the people. Talented people are also trained by the nation and the people and similarly belong to the nation and the people, so by rights they should be assigned and distributed by the nation. That way of doing things which shifts one's troubles onto others, only permitted transfers in and not allowing transfers out, runs counter to the guiding principles of socialism.

Perhaps these leaders of units can explain away that the reason they did not let the talented people go was because of the needs of the work. It may be a little excessive to say that this is entirely without reason. As far as talented people are concerned, it is always better to have them be without, and to have one more than to have one less. For example, if you make an agricultural machinery specialist tend cattle, he will be able to do a good job of raising them, or if you let a high energy physics researcher take the responsibility for teaching middle school physics classes, he will also be able to perform the task. The question is, where to put that one talented person so that he can make the most of his abilities and create greater wealth for mankind. In this regard, by all means we do not want to be shortsighted and by trying to save a little, lose a lot. If Pingyuan Jun [1627 0626 0689] of Zhao in the Warring States Period had not chosen Mao Sui [3029 6659] as part of his entourage on his embassy to Chu, Mao Sui would not have been able to render meritorious service to his country and would have continued to be just an obscure hanger-on. If in the beginning, the middle school where Chen Jingrun [7115 2529 3387] taught had blocked him and not let him go, I think that he would never have been able to become the world-famous educator that he is today. For a talented person to make the most of his abilities, of course is related to the subjective efforts of the talented person himself, but the objective conditions are also very important. People often say that good steel should be used for knife blades, and by the same logic we should place talented people in suitable positions and let them fully give free play to their abilities and aspirations.

Suppressing talented people is absolutely intolerable. We hope that those comrades who abandon public issues for personal reasons will stand a little taller and look a little farther and take the initiative to remove the "covers" and let the many talented people show themselves and develop great plans for realizing the four modernizations.

8226
CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

RECTIFICATION, REFORM, KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH REALITY URGED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Huang Jinrui [7806 6853 3843], Mai Huafang [7796 5478 5364] and Ma Liduan [7456 0448 4551]: "Through Study of the 'Guiding Principles' the Members of the Guangzhou Enamel Plant Party Committee Leadership Self-consciously Accept the Supervision of the Masses and, Keeping in Touch With Reality, Carry Out Rectification and Reform"]

[Text] To carry out thoroughly the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, the party committee of the Guangzhou Enamel Plant in mid-May began to carry out party member education through study of "On Certain Principles of Political Life Within the Party" and the revised draft of the party constitution. In addition, maintaining close ties with actuality they carried out rectification and reform with emphasis on resolving some questions in the livelihood of the masses, and not preliminary results.

Focusing on problems which exist within the party, the party committee of this plant had party members attend party classes, organized discussions and conducted an open book examination with regard to the nature of the party, party democratic centralism, party discipline, the party's excellent traditions and work style, and the vanguard model role of communists.

They organized party members to get in close touch with reality, and review the ideological confusion which was created by the 10-year catastrophe, summarized the lessons of experience looking for gaps in comparison with the "Guiding Principles" and began criticism and self-criticism.

In educating the party members, the members of the party leadership made full use of the excellent tradition of accepting the supervision of the masses and took the initiative to listen to the views of party members and the masses. The nine party branches in the plant separately convened personnel forums which began criticism of problems in the leadership work of the party committee. Under their prodding, party members and leadership cadres at plant and shop levels and party members generally began to investigate the conduct of party line, direction and policy, to investigate party training, the organizational discipline, mass viewpoint, and the activity of advanced role models, and carried out rectification and reform.

They conscientiously studied the views of the masses to distinguish their importance and urgency. Those things that could be handled right away were attended to immediately; those that could not be resolved for the time being, were resolved by stages, with emphasis on several items which were related to the livelihood of the masses.

First of all was improving the working conditions of the masses. In some shops, broken and completed enamel products were piled so high that the workers had to use a floor-standing fan to lower the temperature, but the fan was constantly blowing over the piles of broken and completed pieces, so to protect the pieces, the workers often didn't turn on the fan, preferring the higher temperatures in order to maintain production. In the past, the workers had come up with many ideas, but the situation still wasn't resolved. This time, the members of the plant's party committee changed their work style. They carried out an inspection of the site, added 30 fans and did a good job of lowering the temperature and preventing heatstroke. They also rebuilt the production passage so that the working conditions for the workers would be improved.

Next, they improved health protection work. They adopted some effective measures with regard to the workers' diet, environmental hygiene inside the plant, and reduction of dust pollution. For many years they had been unable to resolve the problem of a ditch at the plant which they could not get the polluted water out of and which stank to high heaven. This time, they improved the smelly ditch and also rebuilt the waste buckets in the toilets, improving environmental hygiene. In addition, they added clinics for female workers, improved leadership of the workers' dining halls, improved meals, and each time the temperature goes over 35 degrees, they increase the supply of cool foods to the workers.

Next, they helped the masses make good arrangements for their families and avoided the fear of problems at home. They strengthened leadership of basic construction, getting a grip on construction of dormitories for workers, and will strive to build over 4,000 square meters of housing by the middle of next year. They will improve managerial and educational work in day care centers and kindergartens, and increase child care strength to raise the quality of health care and education work for children and infants. In addition, they made suitable arrangements for jobs for the children of employees, took hold of the work of dealing with intellectual youth returned from the countryside and retired workers and staff members, and will actively help staff and workers resolve the actual problems of their domestic lives.

In addition, the plant also strengthened leadership of after work education of staff and workers, to help the workers improve culture and science and technological knowledge, they operated afterwork classes in drafting, calculating with an abacus, mathematics, and enamel technology, to supply the conditions for workers to study culture and technology.

8226

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN CHINA, THE WEST DISCUSSED

Neuilly Cedex DEFENSE INTERARMEES in French No 52, Oct 80, p 3

[Editorial by G. de Briganti: "China and the West"]

[Text] Ever since the death of Chairman Mao and, above all, after the famous "gang of four" disappeared from the Chinese political stage, the Chinese leadership, now more pragmatic, have not concealed their wish to achieve a rapprochement with the Western world which they consider China's natural ally because of a common hostility toward "Soviet hegemonism."

This wish for a rapprochement between China and the West was manifested, first of all, through timid approaches in matters of international politics. Subsequently it was concretized through the establishment of diplomatic relations with a number of Western countries. Currently, it is pursued through commercial and cultural exchanges of rising importance.

Nevertheless, an area remains where exchanges have still not exceeded a very modest level. Naturally, this applies to armaments. In effect, what has been written notwithstanding, sales of military equipment or of equipment with military application concluded in the past few years have applied only to helicopters (MBB Bo-105 and SA-362 Dauphin 2). This has been due to a number of reasons two of which are of overwhelming importance:

China's monetary reserves are insufficient to allow the financing of all the modernization programs which its government would like to undertake. The modernizing of the armed forces is the last of the "Four Modernizations." Available funds are allocated, first of all, for the agricultural and industrial sectors. China would have no difficulty to borrow on the international money market to finance its technological purchases. However, the Chinese leaders are unwilling to contract debts particularly considering the size of the interest they would have to pay. Therefore, we can reveal that negotiations for the purchase of British Harrier ADAC/V were dropped by China because of the high cost of such aircraft;

Despite the speed with which the rapprochement between China and the Western world has taken place or, perhaps, because of that speed itself, the Western countries are showing a reticence in supplying that country with modern military equipment, fearing an eventual and just as speedy Chinese turnaround which, encouraged by a new leadership, could return China to its position of 20 years ago.

Nevertheless, a slight change is being noted in the Western position, that of the United States in particular, which authorized, quite recently, the sale of C-130 Hercules and CH 47 helicopters to China. Furthermore, the American government has granted 400 export licenses for China covering military or paramilitary equipment.

This slow development does not suit the Chinese leadership. All the high officials with whom I spoke in China emphasized the contradiction they see in American policy (this occurred in August, before the decisions I mentioned were made). Actually, the Chinese are astonished by the fact that despite their clear desire for a rapprochement and even though they consider themselves as of now the allies of the Western world, the Americans are still classifying China as belonging to the "Group Y" countries (communist countries) to whom any sale of military ordnance is forbidden in principle. This contradiction, even though contradicted by the facts, is exasperating to the Chinese leaders who would like the Western world to publicly acknowledge China as one of its allies with all that this involves on the official and administrative levels. This desire to be acknowledged as full allies was repeated to me a number of time insistently and emphatically, and it is quite plausible that such a recognition of China's new status would be followed by an increase in arms purchases by the People's Republic. The Chinese leaders would be encouraged in their policy of rapprochement. Their positions would be strengthened and they would no longer have the impression of facing the uncertainty of the Western world which, while opening its political arms to China, has kept its reserve in an area which Mao's successors consider as the most important: defense in the broad meaning of the term.

S157

CSO: 8119/0211

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

UNDERGROUND SHELTERS, CIVIL DEFENSE

Neuilly Cedex DEFENSE INTERARMEES in French No 52, Oct 80 p 19

[Article: "Underground Shelters and Civil Defense"]

[Text] Being essentially defensive, Chinese military doctrine ascribes very great importance to civil defense, whose achievements greatly exceed anything accomplished by the Western countries. In this case, following the writings of Mao Zedong ("Dig Deep Galleries"), the Chinese leaders have assigned two distinct roles to underground construction: the evacuation of civilian populations and support of fighting units which, should China be occupied, would set up a real armed resistance force extensively using the underground shelters and communications tunnels, as was the case during the "war of resistance against Japan."

During our trip to China we had the opportunity to see a big underground shelter south of Tian'anmen Square in Beijing. Its main purpose was to insure the protection of the civilian population. Each Beijing district--a district is an administrative unit within a ward--has an underground shelter generally built by its residents; these shelters are connected with a network of tunnels reaching even the most outlying suburbs from the center of the city, allowing the underground evacuation of the district population. The shelter we visited was built between 1969 and 1979 as a result of the border incidents with the USSR. Its building was in accordance with the Maoist doctrine according to which the people were to build a "big underground wall." It consists of three levels respectively located at a depth of 4, 8 and 15 meters. The access ways are on the first level (armored doors, guard premises, etc.) allowing the entry of 10,000 people. A series of armored doors and camouflaged stairways lead to the second level where the "life" areas are located (dormitories, assembly hall, armory, kitchens, etc.), and the "technical" areas (electric power and air conditioning systems), as well as access to tunnels leading to the surrounding shelters. The third level reached through two stairways, equally protected by armored doors, contains a series of 10 rooms which could be converted into infirmaries for the eventual treatment of casualties which could not be handled by the outpatient clinic or the infirmary on the second level.

All in all, the shelter totals about 3,000 meters of tunnels and some 30 access ways, virtually one for each two surface stores. It also has two independent wells and food reserves sufficient for some 500 people for over one month. If necessary, frequent exercises have confirmed that the 10,000 people assigned to this shelter could enter it in 5 to 6 minutes.

This shelter, like others in Beijing's underground, are guarded by some 30 people among its potential users, taking turns, maintaining it, among other tasks, in a proper functional condition.

This sight strikes the imagination, for the shelter is reached through a clothing store in which part of the floor silently slides behind a sales counter, opening to the first of a long series of stairways. If, as the Chinese authorities claim, each district has such a shelter, the population of a city the size of Beijing (several million people) could be evacuated in no more than a few hours. Should this be the case China has the first, and perhaps the only, general civil defense system in the world.

5157

CSO: 8119/0211

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING GARRISON'S THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION

Neuilly Cedex DEFENSE INTERARMEES in French No 52, Oct 80 pp 12-19

[Article by Special Correspondent Giovanni de Griganti: "The Third Infantry Division of Beijing's Garrison"]

[Text] The following article is one of a series of reports on the Chinese Armed Forces written as the result of a visit which Giovanni de Griganti paid last August on the invitation of China's Ministry of Defense. Other articles dealing with aeronautics (the 38th Air Division of the Chinese Airforce) and industrial aspects (China's aerospace industry) will be published in the months to follow.

"It is beautiful but it is not war." This famous saying expresses in the best possible way the initial impression made by visiting a unit of China's ground forces. Personally, this was my case as a result of the visit I paid to the Third Infantry Division of Beijing's garrison. However, since other Western observers, whom I was able to question, had paid similar visits, had had a similar reaction.

The Third Infantry Division is part of the Battle Corps of the ground forces (see below). Because of this its level of training and its equipment are superior to those of other units. Assigned to protect Beijing, one could logically assume that it is a question of a particularly well trained unit and that, since it is displayed to foreign visitors, it would be one of the best units of China's army.

The visit begins with a long briefing on the history of the division and its most famous companies, one of which was created in 1928, at the beginning of the establishment of the Red Army. The Third Division has successively taken part in five "counter encirclements" mounted by the Kuomintang, and in guerrilla campaigns from the Jiang Shi revolutionary base. It has taken part in 1,600 fights in the course of the "war of resistance against Japan" (World War II), during which it was attached to the newly organized Fourth Army. The division "destroyed" 40,000 Japanese during that time. Between 1945 and 1947 it participated in seven campaigns in the course of which its troops killed 70,000 Japanese (at that time the division numbered no more than 5,000-10,000 men). Assigned to Korea, the Third Infantry Division took part in 55 battles together with the North Korean army, in the course of which it killed 10,000 enemies.

For some 20 years it has been part of one of the army corps protecting Beijing.

Like all Chinese military units, the Third Division has, in fact, three main missions, of which the military one is not the most important. In effect, it is in charge of "combat" in wartime. However, in peacetime it has the "work" and "production" missions. In accordance with party policy, it implements the three democracies (political, military and economic).

These three missions should be explained in greater detail. The military mission is to watch out for any enemy and be always vigilant in the face of the internal enemy (careerists and counterrevolutionaries) as well as foreign enemies.

The "work" mission involves the concept of propaganda and civic and political training which the division cadres give to the civilian population with which they are in contact and to the draftees who, after their military service, must, themselves, be able to go on doing propaganda work for the good of the party.

The third "production" mission means that each military unit must appreciably participate in the country's economic life. It is thus that each unit has its agricultural production unit (with its own fields, hog and livestock farms, etc.), or an industrial production unit: the Third Division, for example, operates a plant for the production of pharmaceuticals, most of which are exported to the United States and to Hong Kong. Still within the framework of its "production" mission, the division takes part in public works: some of its latest achievements are the building of two reservoirs and participation in the building of Mao's mausoleum and of the people's congress building, both located in Beijing's Tian'anmian Square.

The three democracies are a totally unusual aspect of the life of a military unit. Generally speaking, political democracy means that any "fighter" (soldier) or "commander" (officer) may participate in political discussions and express his views; economic democracy means that anyone could participate in determining the level of agricultural and industrial output and its marketing aspects. It is undeniable, however, that the strangest of them is military democracy. Thus, according to this democracy, any military action, at whatever level, is preceded by a discussion in the course of which the rank and file and the officers may suggest the means they prefer in carrying out a mission. Discipline takes over only as a result of such a discussion and it is only then that the final decision, taken by the highest rank officer, is implemented. Even though tempting it might be on the conceptual level, such a system necessarily raises important questions in practical terms, for a preliminary discussion necessarily takes a great deal of time and contributes to the deterioration of disciplinary structures even though, according to my observations, Chinese military discipline appears to be very strict.

Nevertheless, this military democracy has its limits, for a doctrinary tactic which is taught to the officers applies to the Chinese units. Nevertheless, according to the officers I talked to, discussions provide better operational flexibility.

The Third Division has two other missions performed in times of peace: The strengthening of the "militancy for the defense of the fatherland and the Four Modernizations," as well as the training of the people's militia of surrounding villages and communes.

Organization and Personnel

As all other infantry divisions of the Battle Corps, the Third Infantry Division, whose command post is some 60 kilometers northwest of Beijing, totals about 13,000 men. It consists of three infantry regiments (11th, 12th and 13th), an armored regiment, a field artillery regiment, a surface-air artillery regiment, and a division reconnaissance company. Even though no specific information was provided, one could nevertheless assume the existence of specialized companies within basic division-level elements.

The infantry regiment consists of 2,000 men. It is divided into four battalions of four companies each and has five specialized companies, totaling 21 companies. The four infantry battalions have no means of transport of their own: The trucks which move the troops are part of the transport company which is under the direct command of regimental headquarters. The four other basic companies include a fire support company with three batteries of two antitank 85 mm guns each, a machine gun company (armed with 12.7 mm machine guns), a headquarters company and service personnel and a medical company (staffed mainly by women).

It is of interest to note that the entire shared armament of the infantry companies totals only four submachine guns (7.62 mm) and 17 antitank rocket launchers type 69 (RPG-7).

The armored regiment consists of 1,000 men. No specifications were provided as to its organization. However, it has 80 T-59 medium tanks (Chinese copy of the T-54), some of which are equipped with infrared night driving systems.

No specifications were provided on the organization of the field or antiaircraft artillery regiments. I saw no antiaircraft weapons. It seems likely, however, that this unit is equipped with some 100 pieces of different calibers, ranging from twin-barrel 14.5 mm antiaircraft machine guns to 100 mm antiaircraft guns. Some of these weapons may be controlled by radar. However, no antiaircraft missile is currently used on the divisional level. The field artillery regiments are equipped mainly with Type 54 122 mm howitzers, a Chinese copy of the Soviet M-30, as well as a small 12-barrel 109 mm rocket launcher mounted on a two-wheel carriage. In all likelihood the artillery pieces are towed by trucks, as the Chinese Army is equipped with no more than a few tracked tractors.

Demonstration of the Reconnaissance Company

During my visit to the Third Infantry Division I witnessed a demonstration by the divisional reconnaissance company which numbers 100 "troops and commanders." This demonstration included climbing the front of a building erected on the sports grounds of the divisional command post. It used primitive tools such as grappling irons, ropes and long bamboo sticks. Another demonstration included

grenade hurling in the course of which the infantrymen showed great precision skill in hitting their target (a circle two meters in diameter) a few dozen meters away. The average throw covered a distance of 60 to 80 meters. Part of the company demonstrated a kind of obstacle course which included, in particular, hurdling on the run a wall over two meters high; another group within the company showed different close combat techniques: how to neutralize a sentry, bayonet fighting, etc. The personnel displayed remarkable dexterity and their physical condition was unquestionably excellent. However, their movements on the terrain resembled more a well-directed choreography rather than military procedure. Actually, one shudders at the thought that such trained and clearly dedicated troops may eventually face an enemy equipped with modern weapons of whose effectiveness these same soldiers are certainly unaware.

This was followed by an inspection of the barracks of that company. Compared with Western barracks, the Chinese soldiers' lodgings display Spartan poverty. The building I visited had, at one end, a hall used as a "social center" as well as a classroom for political education courses. The walls were decorated by drawings and maps tracing the history of the company and a panel of "heroes" to be emulated by the soldiers, along with another panel displaying a diagram of the company's agricultural output. A walkway in the center gave access to a dormitory: three small offices were located on the left while the armory was on the right (with AK-47 folding assault rifles, submachine guns and four pistols) and a premise where the personal items of the soldiers, together with their winter uniforms, were arranged in small containers. The dormitory itself consisted of bunk beds made of wooden planks on which covers and pillows were carefully folded. No personal item, even a book or a pack of cigarettes, could be seen. The dormitory was empty with the exception of a small group of soldiers who were studying for their political education course provided by a young lieutenant who, as deputy company commander, was also its political commissar.

As we already mentioned, the Third Infantry Division has a small pharmaceutical plant, operating on an entirely independent basis, staffed by draftees and personnel wives. Founded in 1971, today the plant employs 130 people and manufactures seven different pharmaceuticals. Its 1979 output totaled 35 tons, rutin accounting for 30 of them.

Like all Chinese military units, the Third Infantry Division must procure some of its own food. To this effect it has an agricultural unit and a big farm and a workshop for the manufacturing of cheese and soybean curds. It is interesting to note that in accordance with the principle of "economic democracy," the division could sell or trade its farm produce on the free markets of the civilian economy.

Two principal observations are possible as a result of such a short visit as mine was. On the one hand, in accordance with the precepts of Mao Zedong, the Chinese army units play a role which goes far beyond their simple military mission. The army is both a propaganda element and a tool for national reconstruction, and its personnel--far too numerous in terms of merely a hypothetical battle--play a substantial role in the country's economic life and represent a manpower reserve which could lend a hand to the civilian populations at all times. On the other hand, one is impressed by the dedication of the troops: Far from questioning

their role or usefulness, the Chinese military seem to believe in the importance of the mission they have been entrusted by the party and dedicate themselves to its implementation. Despite Spartan living conditions, the troops seem to have a very strong morale and it is quite conceivable that they would never refuse the order to do battle in any tactical situation.

The Chinese Land Forces

In terms of size, the Chinese land forces, numbering some 3.6 million men, are the largest in the world. From the administrative viewpoint, China's territory is divided into 11 military regions each of which is subdivided into two or three military districts. Whereas in peacetime the military regions play no more than an administrative and territorial role, in wartime each of them would be a front simply by assuming command over all units normally stationed on their territory.

From the functional viewpoint there are two types of units: the main forces (the Battle Corps) which may be engaged in any part of the territory, and the regional forces (or local forces) in charge of the territorial defense of the military regions to which they are effected.

The Battle Corps consists of the best equipped units. It is estimated at some basic 40 army corps (each one consisting of three infantry divisions) to which are added 12 armored divisions, 3 airborne divisions (kept in reserve) and special troops: artillery (about 20 divisions), antiaircraft artillery (also 20 divisions), engineers, railroad engineers, and communications units (estimated at totaling no less than 11 specialized regiments). All armor and the great majority of heavy weapons are concentrated within the units of the Battle Corps which represents a kind of mobile reserve which could be sent as support of any military region. The local forces, which consist of less well equipped regular units (no more than a few older tanks, lighter artillery pieces, and virtually no motorized transport facilities) are essentially in charge of defending a limited area together with the people's militia and the paramilitary forces. The border defense and internal defense units are part of the local forces.

The people's militia is added to these two categories of regular "forces." It consists of the armed militia (seven million) and urban militia (several million). The other paramilitary forces are also added to the regular forces.

The Main Forces

The overwhelming majority of the some 40 army corps which account for the main forces are deployed in Manchuria and the military regions of Shenyang, Beijing and Nanking; others, whose specific number is unknown, are deployed in the southern part of the country, facing Vietnam.

There are two types of army corps: those belonging to category A are better equipped, having heavy armaments and greater transport facilities and are generally motorized; the B category army corps consists essentially of lighter units and are better adapted to infantry combat in more rugged areas.

A typical army corps numbers close to 30,000 men. It includes three infantry divisions, one field artillery regiment, one antiaircraft artillery regiment, one armored regiment, one reconnaissance battalion, one battalion of engineers, one communications battalion, one chemical warfare battalion (mainly defensive) and a headquarters regiment. In the first part of this article we described the breakdown of the infantry division. That of the armored division is quite similar, with the difference that the three infantry regiments and the armored regiment have been replaced by three armored regiments and a single infantry regiment which is, however, either mechanized or at least fully motorized.

The motorizing of the units is, in fact, one of the main problems facing the general staff of the People's Liberation Army. Actually, infantry accounts for the overwhelming majority of units (the Battle Corps, for example, has 115 infantry divisions and only 12 armored divisions). Despite the obvious concern for modernization, at the present time the infantry units are still very poor in transport: an infantry division, for example, has no more than some 350 trucks. This essentially stems from the fact that the new leadership has not as yet made up its mind as to whether to abandon the Maoist doctrine of a people's war which, stipulating that any attacker would be eventually "drowned" in the infantry and militia masses, ascribed no important role whatever to motorized and mechanized forces. This may seem strange in a country where the truck is the most common means of transportation.

According to Western estimates the people's liberation army has no more than some 11,000 tanks, mainly of the Type 59 (T-54 Soviet) and T-60 and T-62 (both extrapolations of the Soviet PT-76), and about 3,000 VTT, Type 63; the latter are essentially part of the armored divisions within which one of the three battalions of the infantry regiment would be entirely mechanized. Most of the artillery is towed and consists essentially of Soviet guns (122 mm, 130 mm and 152 mm); the antitank artillery units are equally equipped with Soviet design pieces. There are very few self-propelling guns, most of which are antitank fighters (SU-76, SU-85 and SU-100) rather than artillery guns. According to some sources, however, the Chinese have developed a self-propelling gun which would combine a 122 mm field gun with the hull and chassis of the Type 63 VTT. However, this piece has no turret.

Generally speaking, the armament and equipment of the Chinese units are copies of the arms supplied by the USSR before 1960. Therefore, they are far below the performance of Western modern arms. It is certain, however, that the Chinese units are perfectly able to use them quite effectively.

In addition to the motorization problem, the people's liberation army has two major weaknesses today in the antitank and antiaircraft areas. Most of its antitank elements consist of towed 85 mm guns and even though according to some sources China has purchased HOT and MILAN missiles, it seems that no antitank missile is currently in service. On the level of the infantry units the main antitank weapon is the Soviet RPG-7 rocket launcher which, however, is equipped with a Chinese charge of superior performance. We also note the availability of a very large number of recoilless guns of different calibers. However, it is unlikely that such armaments would be able to stop or, even less so, to destroy modern tanks.

A similar situation prevails in the area of antiaircraft armaments. The people's liberation army has no ground-air missile which would provide close unit protection or self-propelling antiaircraft guns with the exception of a few T-34 equipped with a 37 mm double-barrel. Basically antiaircraft defense is provided by the towed guns of several calibers with no radar fire control, however.

Nevertheless, the fact that an antiaircraft artillery unit is present at all levels, ranging from the army corps to the regiment, clearly proves that this is a problem of concern to the people's liberation army general staff and that it is certain that this area will be one of the first to be modernized when finally China begins to purchase Western armaments of modern design.



Soldier from the divisional reconnaissance company crossing an obstacle. The Chinese soldiers seem to be in excellent physical shape and possess almost theatrical agility.



Close combat seems to be of very great importance in the Chinese army and even today bayonet fighting and hand-to-hand combat are important features in troop training.



There are several ways to enter a building, using ropes, grappling irons, or, simply, the drainpipes. The photograph shows a soldier "walking" on the wall leaning on a long bamboo stick pushed by several of his colleagues. Regardless of the method used, the soldiers of the reconnaissance company were able to reach the "roof" in no more than a few seconds.



The standard Chinese army tank is the Type 59, armed with a 100 mm cannon, derived from the Soviet T-54. It has an infrared night vision system of Chinese manufacturing and three machine guns: one on the turret, the second coaxial and the third firing from the front. Another photograph of the same tank may be found on the back of the cover.



Grenade throwing is also part of the Chinese soldiers' training, even though virtually all armed forces are now using rifle-launched grenades. In the course of the demonstration we attended most throwers reached their target over 70 meters distant.



The standard artillery piece of field artillery units is the Type 54 122 mm howitzer. Developed on the basis of the Soviet M-30, the initial speed of the howitzer is 519 meters per second.



The field artillery units are also equipped with the towed Type 63, 109 mm rocket launchers. Mainly used for saturation fire, the rocket launcher weighs 616 kilograms in battery and could fire its 12 rockets in 7 seconds. It has an 8,000 meter range. As one may see, its design is rather primitive.



For their antitank defense the infantry regiments have a battery of six towed 85 mm Type 56 cannons with a maximum range of 9,050 meters. We were told that a well trained crew could maintain a fire pace of 15 to 20 shots per minute. However, the figure seems rather high particularly in the case of a manually reloaded weapon. The photograph clearly shows the sighting mechanism.



Another angle of the Type 54 howitzer in battery in front of its seven-man crew. Compared with the Soviet howitzer, from which it was developed, the Type 54 has a bigger shield, solid tires and a different aiming mechanism. All in all, the Chinese ground equipment seems to include numerous improvements compared with the original Soviet equipment.

5157

CSO: 8119/0211

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI RADIO' RAPS INDICTMENT AGAINST FORMER PLA LEADERS

OW251049 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] There is a great discrepancy between the indictment brought against former important leaders and the decision adopted by the enlarged session of the CCP Central Committee's military commission. The decision says that acts that were performed on orders from the CCP Central Committee's military commission, Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou or Marshal Ye should not be cited as evidence of a crime by the prosecution. The indictment, which includes a list of charges of this nature, opposes the opinion of most people, reflects the feudal fascist and patriarchal practice of exaggerating criminal liability, and is indeed regrettable.

Reports by the investigatory group on the special case in March 1979 and July 1980 have already explicitly pointed out that many charges against former important PLA leaders--Lin Biao, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Zuopeng, Qiu Huizuo and Jiang Tengjiao--are inconsistent with the facts. During the pretrial by the special procuratorate under the Supreme People's Procuratorate to verify the evidence, it was discovered that many charges could not be substantiated with convincing evidence and that some evidence was legally invalid. Oddly enough, probably out of the fear that this so-called evidence might be overturned, a certain person published the evidence in inner-circle documents and newspapers in an attempt to present prejudiced views before the start of the trial.

At the Party Central Committee's plenary sessions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repudiated all the statements and actions by Chairman Mao, the gang of four, Kang Sheng and Wang Dongxing. However, the frameups, wrong sentences and unjust verdicts they concocted against large numbers of PLA leaders and cadres under the pretext of Lin Biao's incident have not been redressed. Even the "outline of 'Project 571,'" which was incoherent and ludicrous in language and deliberately fabricated, has also been cited as criminal evidence.

After the Lin Biao incident occurred, Chairman Mao personally said in front of Premier Zhou, Kang Sheng, Jiang Qing and others: "Huang Yongsheng and Qiu Huizuo did not necessarily oppose me. It is possible that they were tricked." Later on, to usurp army leadership, the gang of four and Kang Sheng fabricated various charges against many army leaders. In fact, the counterrevolutionary charges against them on trying to assassinate Chairman Mao, inciting armed rebellion, staging the armed coup d'etat and others were all meticulously concocted by the gang of four, Kang Sheng and that two-faced dealer in power at that time.

So long as we have decided to affix responsibility for the crimes, we must respect the evidence and facts and, based on objective circumstances at that time and taking into consideration the fact that the army men were merely executing orders, reasonably and justly handle problems involving former important PLA leaders. We should not allow a certain person, or persons, to influence the normal work of a trial.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

DISCUSSION OF POPULATION PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

Shanghai FUDAN XUEBAO [FUDAN JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, Jul 80 pp 11-14

[Article by Wu Peidan [0702 5952 0030], Rui Pinxuan [5360 0756 6513] and Zheng Guizhen [6774 2710 3791]: "A Discussion of China's Current Population Problem and the Ways of Solution"]

[Text] The population problem is exceedingly complex and impinges upon many areas: from an economic point of view it involves the problem of employment and the people's consumer standard; from a sociological point of view it involves the problems of marriage, housing, education and aging; and from the view of population reproduction it involves the problems of pregnancy, death and eugenics.

The Seriousness of Our Current Population Problem

The development of the population problem is proportional to our economic development. As producers people require that society provide them with adequate means of production for their use and as consumers they require that society provide them with ever more clothing, food, housing, implements and other livelihood materials to satisfy consumer needs. So if the population grows too fast and exceeds the development of the national economy there then will be employment problems and food and clothing problems as well. If the population grows too slowly the labor force will be insufficient and this will influence the pace of production developments, which also does not benefit economic development.

In the present stage our population problems are quite severe, mainly in the contradiction between too rapid a population increase and the development of the national economy, as is shown in the three following aspects:

First, there is our incomplete labor employment. Because of too rapid population growth new additions to the means of production are unable to satisfy the requirements of the new additions to the labor force, which has produced an excessively large labor force and the consequent problem of youths awaiting employment. The special features of our employment situation are a large base, rapid growth and a youthful age structure. Before 1975 the birth rate was over thirty

per thousand and in 1963 it was forty per thousand, which produced the population explosion from the 5.4 hundred million persons of the early Liberation period to the over 9.7 hundred million persons of 1978, an average increase of 20 million per year, and of these about 4 million persons were urban youth. Although the birth rate has declined to 18 per thousand in recent years, yet about 18 million people are born each year and 80 percent of these are country people. The cities must arrange education and employment for 3.6 million youths each year. Every year our fixed assets increase by about 20 billion yuan and at present each worker's equipment value is calculated at 10,000 yuan so that at most the economy can absorb 2 million new workers each year and there still are 1 million awaiting employment. The yearly additions to the number of people awaiting employment makes the present labor employment problem especially acute.

The problem of excessive labor forces in the countryside is demonstrated in the incomplete use of the labor force and low labor productivity. In the 1960s China had 1.6 billion mu of cultivated land and a farm labor force of 200 million. The present acreage of cultivated land has shrunk to 1.5 billion mu but the farm labor force has increased to 300 million, so the number of mu of cultivated land per farm worker has dropped from 8 mu to 5 mu. Compared with the 13 mu per farm worker rate found in Japan this is a very low rate. Following the gradual implementation of agricultural modernization there will be an even greater excess labor force in the countryside. Because the great majority of the rural labor forces are situated in the countryside and have such simple tools and equipment the conditions do not attract as much attention as that of those awaiting employment in the urban areas.

Second, the low level of consumer standards. After post-Liberation developments in the national economy, although the national average per capita income gradually rose (US\$28 in 1950, US\$49 in 1957, US\$78 in 1965, US\$95 in 1970, US\$139 in 1976 and US\$183 in 1978), because of rapid population increases the people's consumer standard remained quite low. In terms of foodgrains, China's total production is the highest in the world, but using 1976 population figures there was 614 jin for each Chinese while there was 2,750 jin for each American. This is because our population is four times greater.

An excessive population also causes many problems in housing and public facilities. In the early Liberation period each person had an average of 4.5 square meters of living space, and according to a 1978 national survey of 190 cities each person had an average of 3.6 square meters which not only is much lower than that of developed countries but also is 0.9 square meters lower than in the early Liberation period. Rapid population growth produces such clearcut contradictions as housing shortages, crowded transportation and insufficient hospital sickbeds.

Third, a contradiction between the labor force quality and the four modernizations. In terms of present-day world economic development speed in scientific and technological developments and improved

management standards are important conditions for rapid economic development. However, Chinese population growth is too rapid and the consumer burden too heavy, so that the country lacks the financial and material strength to develop cultural and educational activities. After Liberation our population was 600 million people and rough calculations put national and collective consumption at 400 billion yuan and family expenses at 930 billion yuan for a total of 1.3 trillion yuan. The new production was mostly consumed by the new additions to the population which severely affected economic development and development of other areas. This was especially so in the slower developments in education which cannot keep pace with the needs of the four modernizations. In 1977 only 6 people out of a thousand attended college, which not only is far behind the developed nations but even lower than India. There are only 500 plus colleges for our population of 900 million people and only 0.5 percent of the population attends college. Only 22 percent of the population attends middle school. How can such conditions suit the needs of the four modernizations?

The Causes Which Produced Our Population Problems

There are both subjective and objective causes for our current population problems and the three main causes are as follows:

First, the main reason for our population problems is a low level of economic development. A low level of economic development on the one hand results in low consumer standards, employment problems, housing shortages and so on, and on the other hand it can cause rapid population growth. Because of backward economic conditions there is a relatively large amount of handicraft labor and a low degree of mechanization. Under conditions of low technological standards there is a direct proportion between product quantity and the amount invested in labor, and production developments primarily depend on the efforts of the labor force. Our 1976 food-grain production was 200 billion jin higher than in 1957 and this was mostly because our rural labor force increased from 200 million to 300 million people. Under conditions of low labor productivity and low standards of mechanization there is a proportional relationship between the workers' benefits and their labor output. This is especially true in the countryside where if a family has a large labor force then income distribution will then be large, and this then is the economic source of the high birth rate.

Second, because of the onesidedness on our popularization of population theory and population policy for a time population development in China was in a state of anarchy and there was no implementation of planned parenthood. For a long time there was a lot of metaphysics in the popularization of population theory, a mistaken belief that continual population growth was a rule of socialist population theory, a partial view of people only as producers as though people could exist without need for the consumption of materials, thus making an absolute rule that having a large population is a good

thing and simply denying that socialist China had a population problem. Criticism of the population theory of Malthus did not stop at condemnation of its reactionary qualities but always hung on the question of few or many people and anyone who advocated any controls of population growth was branded as a malthusian, so the population problem then became another "taboo." Under the leadership of such mistaken ideology our population developed with two high peaks in the 50s and 60s, producing a 30 year net population gain of 4.3 hundred million and creating great difficulties in socio-economics and the people's livelihood.

Because of the mistaken understanding of population theory the concrete steps taken under population policies actually served to bring about population increases. For a long time the countryside did not use age but rather used head counts to apportion food rations and living quarters and in the cities the housing was also apportioned on a population basis, the greater the population the greater the distribution. The staff and worker living subsidies were given to those with more children and was a kind of economic obstacle. The "iron rice bowl" policy in labor management also was a policy which encouraged increased population growth. The Chinese household was no longer a production unit but it still was a consumer unit and the amount of family income determined the consumer standard and as the children matured and entered the work force it was the same as an "iron rice bowl." The "iron rice bowl" system had many faults and few benefits as it robbed youth of an enterprising attitude and lowered the labor productivity rate. It enveloped the whole nation, was all too thoroughgoing and added to the state's burdens by creating excessive labor forces and adding to the number of people awaiting employment.

Third, during the changes in the process of population reproduction there was no control over increases in the growth rate so this created rapid population increases and the production of material goods could not keep up. From the viewpoint of population reproduction, old China had a high birth rate, high death rate and a low natural growth rate. After Liberation the people's livelihood improved, there were developments in health protection, the death rate for the old society declined from 29 per thousand to 6 or 7 per thousand, the population reproduction changed to a high birth rate, low death rate and high rate of natural growth. This sort of population condition is a transitory one. From now on developments in production forces, improvement of scientific and cultural standards, improvement of the labor production rate and the spread of planned parenthood will gradually produce a low birth rate, a low death rate and a low rate of natural increase. This is a slow process because population reproduction is cyclical in nature. In the past we had incomplete understanding of the rules for this and because our population theory was partial the first process of change could not control the birth rate in time, with the result that the people born in the 50s and 60s have for the past 10 years and will for the next 10 years be entering the age of marriage and parenthood at the rate of ten million couples per year, so if each couple produces one child

there will be a yearly increase of 10 million people, especially in the countryside where 90 percent of our population resides with low living standards, low levels of science and culture, low child-raising expenses, the added burden of feudal ideology which values sons and slightes daughters and where the birth rate is much higher than in the cities. In Shanghai for example, the birth rate declined from 34 per thousand in 1964 to 12.9 per thousand in 1978. But the suburbs and urban areas are vastly different as in the city the average birth rate declined to 9.3 per thousand while the suburbs were 19.3 per thousand, the latter 1.2 times greater than the former.

In short, we must have complete understanding of our population problems before we can suggest concrete measures to solve these problems.

The Path toward Solution of Our Population Problems

The path toward solution of the population problems and elimination of the causes which produced the population problems are closely related. To solve our population problems we must proceed from our actual conditions, operate according to objective laws, grasp the two kinds of production together so that the production forces will have their places and the people's material and cultural lives will continuously improve. The solution of our population problems must proceed from several aspects:

First, we must operate according to objective laws and the basic path toward solution of our population problems is to vigorously develop our social production forces.

Marxism tells us that production determines circulation, distribution and consumption. Unless production makes great increases rapid improvements in the people's material and cultural livelihood is but empty talk. Vigorous development of production not only creates even more social products to improve the people's standard of living, moreover, if production develops rapidly then the production departments and endeavors will develop rapidly and more labor forces will be needed, which will create conditions for labor employment. Based on our particular conditions of a large population with a poor foundation, carrying out modernization requires continual improvement of the labor production rate and complete utilization of the manpower resources. The backbone of all this is modernization of large-scale enterprises with simultaneous construction of low investment, rapid yield middle and small-scale enterprises. In carrying out modernization bigger is not necessarily better. According to our national situation unification of large, middle and small scale construction will benefit rapid production development, will support more people and will employ more people. Agricultural development, in addition to implementing agricultural modernization to greatly increase the agricultural productivity rate, must also carry out an overall plan for developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishing in order to gradually transform the internal structure. China has 4.3 billion mu of

pasturage and over 100 million mu of fresh water hatcheries, so if we make good use of our pasturage and fish farms this not only will develop agricultural production but moreover can change the situation of "Chinese people eating only grains," increase proteins, change the diet of the broad people and improve the people's standard of health. At the same time the countryside will carry out overall planning to unify management of mountains, water, fields and forests and develop diversified management of integrated complexes. This will thoroughly change the backwards conditions in agriculture and will simultaneously make full and reasonable use of the excess rural labor forces.

Next, we must adjust the structure of the ownership system to transform past policies which emphasized the whole people, slighted the collectives and attacked the individual; transform the conditions of "iron rice bowls" and "eating from the common pot"; permit the simultaneous existence of a whole people ownership system, a collective ownership system, whole people and collective combined management, city and countryside petty businessmen and an individual ownership system and make full use of them in socialist construction. At present no matter whether we see it as developing production to satisfy the people's needs or see it as making arrangements for employing the labor force, in any case we must energetically develop the people's livelihood in every way to achieve the collective employment (including foodstuffs, services and maintenance) necessary for economic development.

Second, a major path toward solving our population problems is strict control over population increases.

To solve population problems while greatly increasing social production we must firmly grasp the production of humanity itself. The emphasis in limiting population figures should be placed on lowering the rate of natural population increases. We know that the size and speed of accumulation are to a great extent limited by the scope and speed of population increases. Therefore, controlling population figures by lowering the rate of natural increase can accelerate capital accumulation. According to our current consumer standards, for each one per thousand drop in the birth rate there is an annual savings of over 2 billion yuan in expenses. If by 1985 we can implement the plan to lower the population increase rate below 5 per thousand then the annual natural increase of 12 million will be lowered to just over 5 million. This will then lessen the severity of the next great population peak so there will be 30 million fewer births in the six year period and a savings of over 70 billion yuan in expenses. It will take about 10 billion yuan for the nation's staff and workers to generally receive a one grade raise in pay, so this 70 billion yuan can give the nation's staff and workers seven pay raises and the people's living standards can have a much greater improvement. If this 70 billion yuan is invested in light industry at an annual capital accumulation rate of 0.52 percent per yuan per annum then the first year will show an accumulation of 3.64 billion yuan, re-investment of this and the original investment will total 10.64 billion yuan and the third year it will total 23.1729 billion yuan. If this is used to improve mass livelihood the additions to national accumulation will then have an enormous impact on the four modernizations!

In order to lower the natural increase rate there must be mass mobilization and enlightened implementation of planned parenthood to make the people realize that it is an expression of human progress. At the same time effective economic measures must be taken, which is to say that we must use measures which suit our present national economic conditions to formulate practical and effective methods of limiting population increases including both legal and economic measures to encourage parents to have only one child by providing only children with free tuition in primary and middle school, free medical care and provide for childless old people by gradually increasing social security. The distribution of grain rations, private plots and residential plots should be reformed into a system of distribution by population. However, according to our present-day labor employment conditions and the benefits for the education and raising of only children it is not suitable to adopt a policy of preferred employment for only children. As for those who blindly have repeated births there should be criticisms and economic restrictions and limitations (though it is not appropriate to withhold grain rations from those who do not register the birth of a child). In this way ideology will take command and rewards and punishments will be clear, so that birth controls can be attained and the goal of limiting the population will be reached. This will bring about a rapid decrease in the rate of the natural population increase. The general implementation of planned parenthood throughout all of society to bring about harmony between population development and developments in the production of material goods can only be accomplished under the conditions of the socialist ownership system. The pre-socialist society definitely could not exercise such broad legal implementation and still give protection to all the people.

Third, another device is frontier immigration to reclaim wasteland.

"Immigration to reclaim wasteland" has a long history in China. According to incomplete historical materials there have been over 1,000 rather large-scale "immigration for land reclamation" projects from the Han to Qing dynasties, among them 337 civilian settlements, 667 "military settlements" and 157 "commercial settlements." In Sichuan during the "five barbarian tribes desolate China" period, the "Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms" period and the latter Ming and early Qing periods large groups of central plains people went to Sichuan to reclaim land and settle down. These "border area reclamation" projects had a great impact on the development of our national economy.

We now have a massive population but there is an extremely imbalanced distribution of our population and labor force. The great majority are concentrated in a few provinces along the southeastern seaboard. These provinces occupy 40 percent of the nation's land but have over 95 percent of the total population. The population density in Jiangsu province is 420 people per square kilometer. In Shanghai city (not including Minxing and Nusong) there are 41,000 people per square kilometer, with 12 neighborhoods having population densities exceeding 100,000 people. In Shandong the density is 477 people and

In Henan 467 people. In Nei Mongol and Xizang there are less than 2 people per square kilometer, 5 in Qinghai and 8 in Xinjiang. Besides this, there is a rather sparse population in a few provinces in the Northeast and Northwest. These places not only have large areas awaiting land reclamation and development of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry they also have many valuable mineral resources. These areas are suitable for organizing land reclamation by people from densely populated areas.

11582

CSO: 4009

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ARGUMENTS AGAINST ONE-CHILD FAMILY REFUTED

Imbalance Between Sexes

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: One-Child Couples Will Not Bring Imbalance Between Sexes"]

[Text] According to reporter Wang Lihua [3769 546] 5478], the Tianjin Family Planning Department considers as entirely groundless the popular belief that "the practice of having one child per family will result in an imbalance between the sexes."

The department pointed out that there has been a proper balance between the sexes in Tianjin for the past 30 years. In 1963, when the birthrate was at its highest, the ratio between the sexes was 106 to 100 out of 244,000 registered birth, whereas in 1976, when the birthrate was at its lowest, the ratio was 105 to 100 out of 89,000 births registered. Although the difference in the number of births for the two years exceeded 150,000, the ratio between the sexes remained basically the same.

As regards the ratio between the sexes in the different age groups among the population in Tianjin, the ratio between the sexes of new-born babies in 1979 was 107 to 100. The ratio between the sexes in the 1-16 age group was 105 to 100. The ratio in the 17-30 age group was 101 to 100. The ratio in the 31-60 age group was 104 to 100, while the ratio in the over 61 age group was 99.6 to 100. These figures indicate that the ratio between the sexes remains essentially constant for all age groups and that there is no basis to the popular belief that "members of the female sex will outnumber the male." Only in the over 61 age group do members of the female sex hold a slight edge over the male. That is due to the fact that women usually live longer than men. This difference is more pronounced in the higher age brackets. All of the 6 people over 100 in Tianjin last year were women.

According to a survey conducted in Tianjin, the order of pregnancy has no bearing on the sexes of the babies. In 1979, out of 8,419 births registered in the city and certain districts and communes in the outlying counties, the ratio between the sexes was 103 to 100 for first-born and second-born babies and 105 to 100 for third-born babies.

Aging Population

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 80 p 4

[Article: "One-Child Families Will Not Result in Aging Population"]

[Text] We recently interviewed Comrade Tien Xueyuan [3944 7185 0626] of the Economic Research Department of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to discuss such questions as to whether or not the promotion of the one child per couple concept would lead to an "aging" population. Comrade Tien Xueyuan has been engaged in demographic research for many years. He is chairman of the Beijing Demographic Society and also a founding member of the Preparatory Committee of the China Demographic Society. He made a special trip from Beijing to attend the inauguration of the Zhejiang Demographic Society. He graciously responded to the questions we put to him and offered some valuable opinions.

We first asked for his views on the basis of his research as to whether the one child per couple concept would lead to an "aging" population. He first pointed out that by the so-called "aging" population is meant the preponderance of those over the age of 65 in terms of the total population. At the present time, the aged constitute about 6 percent of the world population. In some advanced countries, those over the age of 65 constitute over 10 percent of the population. In Western and Northern Europe, the ratio is 14 percent, much higher than the figure for the entire world. It may be said that the population of those countries and areas is "aging." What is the situation in our country? On the basis of a sample survey conducted in 1978, those over the age of 65 constituted 4.8 percent of the total population. This figure is not only much lower than the figure for the advanced countries, but is also lower than the average for the entire world. On the basis of the average birthrate for a population not exceeding 12 billion (that is, half of the women have one child and the other half have two), those over the age of 65 will constitute 8.3 percent of the total population by the year 2000. Given the same average birthrate, those over the age of 65 will constitute only 16.2 percent of the total population by the year 2020, a figure which approximates that for East Germany, which has a comparatively pronounced "aging" population. It may be seen, therefore, that we will not be confronted with the problem of an "aging" population during the present century. The problem, in fact, will not reach serious proportions for the first 20 years of the 21st century. However, so long as the birthrate continues to fall and the average life span continues to climb, the number of elderly people may be expected to rise correspondingly. In any case, the pace of the "aging" trend can be gauged by the projected size of the population, and the "aging" trend can be put under certain limits by an adjustment of the average birthrate. This problem should cause no alarm at the present time.

Now, as to whether or not the promotion of the one child per couple concept will lead to a shortage or depletion of labor resources, it is the opinion of Tien Xueyuan that, in the first place, the present figure for our labor resources totalling over 500 million is equivalent to the combined total for the entire first and second worlds and that, from what we see of the economic development in foreign countries, we do not require further labor resources for our modernization developments. In the second place, because our population has a large base, we have a large number of women of child-bearing age as well as new-born babies. Furthermore, the age of our population is comparatively young. In 1979, those under the age of 14 constituted 38.6 percent of the entire population, or over 13 percent higher than that for the

advanced countries. These people will gradually be absorbed into the labor force within the next 20 years, and the size of the labor force will continue to grow in the next half century. Judging from the projected increase in the number of births for the present century, those who are old enough to fill the labor market will have exceeded 770 million by the end of the present century. The figure will have reached its peak of 790 million by 2012. From 2014, the figure will start to show a decline, but it will not drop to the present level of 500 million until 2041. For this reason, the problem of labor shortage will not arise for at least another 60 years.

We then posed the question--if each couple were to produce only one child and if, later on, an only child were to marry another only child--whether that would lead to a situation where we would have four old people, two people of working age and one child, and whether a "4, 2, 1" situation would emerge when the labor force would be taxed to the full and even over-taxed. His reply was that while the "4, 2, 1" situation may well arise in a particular family in a particular year, it will not apply to society as a whole, especially in view of the size of our population. He pointed out that there are millions and tens of millions of people in each of the age groups ranging from zero to 70 and 80, that there is a span of close to 50 years between 16 or 17-year-olds and those over 60, that there is a span of only 15 or 16 years for minors, and that the span is not long for those over 65. He explained that, unlike an individual family whose members belong to only a few age groups over the span of 20-odd years, the "4, 2, 1" situation is not likely to arise.

Because our labor force will continue to grow for a comparatively long period of time, the average index for the amount of support which each worker has to set aside for the aged and the minors will not be inordinately high. The present average index for each worker is 0.94, that is, an average of less than one person. On the assumption that the average birthrate will not push the population beyond the 12 billion mark, the index for each worker will have dropped to close to the lowest point of 0.47 by the year 2000. That is because, while those over the age of 65 will have increased from the present 49 million to close to 94 million, an increase of some 45 million, the minors under the age of 14 will have dropped from the present figure of some 320 million to 230 million, a decrease of some 90 million. By offsetting one figure from the other, it may be seen that there will be 45 million fewer dependents. Adding to that the fact that the labor force will have increased by 208 million, it may be seen that the index will show a sharp decline. Although the index will rise after the year 2000, it will not reach the present index of 0.93 until the year 1235. By that time, there is no doubt that the rate of productivity will have registered a sharp rise, thus greatly enhancing the ability of workers to support their dependents. At the same time, the total population will have dropped slightly below the present level. As the new-borns gradually reach the age of productive labor, the tendency for the index to rise will have been curbed, so that the situation of workers being "over-burdened" will not arise.

9621

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MARRIAGE LAWS URGED FOR PROTECTING HEALTH OF NATION

Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Wu Min [0702 249C] of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences: "Studies in Eugenics: The Hope of Every Parent"]

[Text] The science of eugenics was originally concerned with the breeding of intelligent, healthy and good-looking children. That is the hope of practically every parent. There are two schools of thought in the science of eugenics. One school is of the opinion that, with the development of science and civilization, those who suffer from physical defects and who were formerly destined to be eliminated have managed not only to survive, but also to mate and to beget children, thus contributing to the deterioration of the hereditary traits. For this reason, it is suggested that effort should be made to reduce the number of physical and mental defectives and so to reduce the burden on the family and society. This school of eugenics may be called defeatist, negative or preventive eugenics. The other school of eugenics holds the view that, by taking advantage of developments in science and civilization, it is possible to overcome nature, to effectively improve the hereditary traits of future generations, and to speed up the evolution of mankind in a more ideal fashion so that there will be more and more intelligent, healthy and good-looking human beings. This school of eugenics may be called true eugenics or positive eugenics or evolutionary eugenics. These two main schools are complementary and have the same general objective.

There was a time when eugenics was banned in our country. It was considered reactionary and unscientific. No study of it was made for almost 30 years. It was not until recently that the urgency of the problem aroused the attention of various quarters and of the central leadership itself. With a population of 10 billion, China has a sizable number of defectives. It is estimated that there are as many as 30 million mental defectives (including idiots, imbeciles, the slow witted). The main reason that we have a relatively large incidence of latent hereditary diseases is that we have no laws against marriages between close relatives. In the villages in remote mountainous areas, the rate of imbecility is 1-2 percent and as high as 12 percent of the local population. It is estimated that there are 2 million such people in the entire nation. At the same time, with the advance in medical and health services, many of those with physical defects, such as those suffering from congenital heart diseases, who stood little chance of being cured in the past, have been successfully treated. That, however, has not changed their hereditary traits. The probability of their children being born with the same hereditary diseases is 10 times more than that of children born of normal parents, so that the number of

people with hereditary diseases continues to climb. In addition, such factors as mothers taking the wrong medicine during pregnancy, the contracting of infectious diseases, malnutrition and difficult births are all capable of contributing to the mental retardation or deformity of the unborn child. Postnatal factors also play a contributing role. For instance, if a child is denied proper care after birth, or if he is deprived of adequate nutrition or external stimuli to promote intellectual growth at the most crucial developmental period of the cerebrum, he is liable to suffer from retardation and damage to his intellectual development. The number of mental defectives due to the prenatal and postnatal factors described above may exceed 30 million. they represent an enormous economic loss, a tremendous burden to the nation and untold anguish to the family.

To deal with the situation prevailing in our nation, it is a matter of urgency that we establish certain scientifically enforceable laws such as the marriage law, the eugenics law or the family planning law which would make it illegal for people suffering from certain diseases to marry or to have children. At the same time, we should step up our educational publicity campaign to persuade the young of the merits of marrying and having children at a later age, and of the need to acquire adequate scientific knowledge. In view of the relationship between congenital imbecility and the mother's age, it is best for women to have babies between the ages of 25 and 30.

In short, the quality and quantity of the population is a major problem affecting the future generation. On the one hand, we must launch an effective publicity campaign to limit the size of the population. On the other, we must organize the necessary personnel to engage in scientific research in order to improve the quality of the population from the genetic, medical, social, religious, ethical and economic points of view.

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Dec 17, 1980